



Just Another Day's Work

Quarterback Joe Montana had records galore to cheer about after his San Francisco 49ers crushed the Denver Broncos, 55-10, in the Super Bowl. Page 19.

Kiosk

Bush Applauds Religion's Role

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush, declaring that "the world increasingly is on the side of God," applauded on Monday the role that he said religion had played in breaking down barriers to freedom in East Europe.

In a speech to the National Association of Religious Broadcasters, Mr. Bush also reiterated his stands against abortion, for voluntary prayer in public schools, and for U.S. aid for religious, as well as secular, child-care centers.

"There is no denying that America is a religious nation," he said. "For we believe that political values without moral values cannot sustain a people."

General News

A New York air control center missed the Avianca pilot's request to land. Page 7.

Eastern Europe is shifting its support from Palestinians to Israel. Page 9.

Style

France's tiny valetesses may be the answer to urban parking problems. Page 6.

Business/Finance

A strike and lockout in Sweden closed virtually all of the country's major banks. Page 11.

Crossword

Dow Jones	The Dollar
2,563.38	DM 1.8755
Down 5.85	Pound 1.6815
	Yen 142.955
	FF 5.6905

Bush Plan Assumes Growth

Proposed Deficit Of \$63.1 Billion Is Half 1990's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush sent Congress on Monday a \$1.23 trillion budget for the next fiscal year that is based on a strong economy rather than radical spending cuts or new taxes to cut the federal deficit.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Bush said his budget was designed "with an eye toward future growth and expansion of the human frontier."

He asked Congress to spend 3 percent more on domestic, foreign and military-related programs in the year starting Oct. 1. The increase would be partially offset by a 9 percent increase in revenues, to \$1.17 trillion, that would result from rising individual incomes, he said.

The document is an outline of the administration's spending and policy requests for the year and is not binding upon Congress. Congressional leaders have said they intend to develop their own plan independent of Mr. Bush's wishes.

The budget drew a skeptical response from several Democrats in Congress. One senator described it as "another fraud," and a House leader called for scaling back the president's proposals on military spending.

The budget plan includes \$306.9 billion for military spending, slightly more than the \$301.6 billion authorized for the current fiscal year but about 2 percent less when inflation is taken into account.

Congress is expected to ask for a cut of about \$10 billion to \$12 billion in military spending for 1991 and to put that money into social welfare, housing and education.

Political changes in Eastern Europe and reduced tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union will translate into cuts in military spending, and lawmakers are already lining up with suggestions on how to spend the so-called peace dividend.

The budget would cut the 1991 deficit nearly in half, to \$63.1 billion, just below the legal limit of \$64 billion. The 1990 deficit is projected at \$123.8 billion, well above the limit of \$110 billion.

Two-thirds of the deficit reduction would come from cuts in Medicare health payments for the elderly and other domestic programs. The remainder would result from changes in tax laws and higher fees for government services.

Mr. Bush said he wanted to slow the growth of some federal benefits programs to invest more in education and drug law enforcement and reduce the federal debt into 1996.

His chief budget adviser, Richard G. Darman, noted that if the economy did not grow at the 3.3 percent rate he has projected for 1991, the deficit could be as high as \$77.5 billion. But if the economy were to speed up, the deficit could shrink to \$54.6 billion.

The 1991 deficit will be \$100.5 See BUDGET, Page 8



Romanian troops leading Corneliu Coposu, head of the National Peasant Party, to safety in an armored vehicle Monday in Bucharest.

Protesters Besiege New Romania Parties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHAREST — Thousands of pro-government demonstrators besieged the headquarters of two of Romania's fledgling opposition parties in Bucharest on Monday, forcing one party leader to leave in an armored car and another to flee through a window.

The show of support for the governing National Salvation Front came a day after thousands of people massed in the largest anti-government protest since the December revolution.

Militant supporters of the Front appeared to have taken over the main building of the National Liberals, one of three main opposition parties, in the biggest pro-government rally in weeks. Another crowd of several thousand gathered outside the offices of the National Peasant Party, which organized an anti-government protest Sunday.

"We won't leave until you dissolve the party!" the crowd chanted.

Protesters marched along major streets shouting support for President Ion Iliescu and the Front, which has been accused of supporting the same totalitarian tactics as the overthrown Communist government.

Mr. Iliescu told the crowd that the Front would not resign.

"The Front stands soundly on its own feet," he said. "We remain open to dialogue with the whole country, we stretch out our hands

to all those who want to talk, to work and to rebuild the country."

A leading Front member, Silviu Brucan, said at a news conference that the anti-government rally Sunday outside the Front's headquarters amounted to a coup attempt.

"Their shock troops came close to the main entrance of the building," said Mr. Brucan, a former ranking Communist. "The whole event amounted to a putsch, a coup d'etat."

Demands for the Front's resignation erupted Jan. 23 when the leadership announced plans to compete in elections in May.

Critics say the Front cannot fairly compete in an election that it

also administers. Some accuse it of being a front for Communist rule, noting that it includes former senior Communists.

[The United States warned the Romanian interim government Monday not to backslide as it guides the transition from communism toward democracy.]

"There should be no backsliding on the part of transitional officials as Romania moves from revolution to democracy," Richard Boucher, State Department deputy spokesman, said in Washington.

In Bucharest, tens of thousands of marchers, mainly workers given time off by state-owned factories, See ROMANIA, Page 8



Police surrounded Erich Honecker as he left the Charité Hospital in East Berlin on Monday.

Modrow Calls Early Election Sole Solution

East German Cites Unrest And a Crumbling Economy

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — Prime Minister Hans Modrow of East Germany said Monday that early elections were the only way to save a country wracked by a crumbling economy, spreading social unrest and an accelerating exodus to the West.

In his frankest and grimmest description to date of East German instability, Mr. Modrow told the parliament and a television audience in both Germanys that his country's economy was "worsening alarmingly" and that "law and order is increasingly challenged."

West German officials welcomed the decision by Mr. Modrow, the Communist Party and opposition leaders to move up scheduled elections from May 6 to March 18 and to create a "grand coalition" to govern until the vote.

The Communists and opposition leaders are to meet later this week to resolve details of the nonpartisan caretaker government.

[The United States endorsed the decision to speed up elections but stressed that stability can be maintained only by meeting the people's desire for change, Reuters reported from Washington.]

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who said two weeks ago that early elections might be necessary to stem the exodus of East Germans, said Monday that "the danger of destabilization" required the switch.

Speaking of a "dramatic loss of confidence in East Germany," he said that he will keep his appointment to meet with Mr. Modrow in Bonn on Feb. 13.

But Mr. Kohl said the two leaders would now discuss only what immediate aid West Germany could give to the East. The chancellor said he would not begin talks with Mr. Modrow on treaties ex-

pected to lead the two countries toward formal reunification. Those talks would not be held until after the new government is elected in seven weeks. West German officials said.

The early elections, along with Mr. Modrow's decision to end the Communists' 40-year hold on power, may temporarily reduce the exodus, but are unlikely to breed much continuing confidence in the process of change, analysts here said.

As many as 3,000 East Germans a day are entering West Germany.

Western businessmen, eager to invest in East Germany, discover that little has changed. Page 9.

With early elections, East Germans are plunging into the turmoil of democracy. Page 8.

to stay. More than 400,000 East Germans — more than 2 percent of the population — have left their country in the last year.

"The crisis will go on for more than two or three years in East Germany," said Fred Oldenburg, who studies East German affairs at the Federal Institute for Eastern Studies in Cologne. "We can only hope there is no violence."

A high-ranking West German official said that the Kohl government "has no idea if this will persuade anyone to stay home."

"We can only hope," the official said. "Everything will be easier once there is a freely elected government. Then we can do a lot more to support it."

But the official warned that the West German government "cannot save the flailing East German economy."

"That can only be done by private enterprise and the joint efforts of the West," the official said. "And private companies are obviously not yet convinced that East Germany is a good investment."

In grave tones, Mr. Modrow described a nation beset by labor problems, with barely functioning local governments.

"Strikes, slowdowns and other disturbances are leading to serious production breakdowns," he said. "These breakdowns have unleashed a chain reaction affecting supplies to the people and medical care."

He chastised workers for demanding wage increases that would double the country's deficit and "overwhelm the abilities of the state."

The continuing rush to leave the country, he said, is "bleeding" East Germany of its young workforce. He said that an increasing number of bomb threats and assaults on government workers were making it difficult for the state to keep up basic services.

"I don't think I have dramatized things here," he said. "Economic and social tensions have worsened, affecting the daily lives of our people."

The East German opposition, which debated for nearly a week before agreeing to accept Mr. Modrow's call for a coalition government, continued to bicker. Two of the largest groups, Democratic Awakening and the Social Democrats, traded accusations that the other was holding back change.

"The opposition has done very little to persuade the people that it will be worth staying even after the elections," Mr. Oldenburg said.

Modrow in Moscow

Mr. Modrow arrived in Moscow Monday for a one-day visit at the invitation of the leadership, the press agency Tass said. Agency-France Press reported from Moscow. He is to meet with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryklov.

U.S. Targets 12 Bases For Closure Overseas

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration proposed Monday a spending plan calling for major troop reductions, scores of base closures at home and 12 abroad, and weapons cuts in response to changes in Eastern Europe.

But despite the cuts, the budget for the 1991 fiscal year urges large increases in spending for expensive strategic programs.

"This budget represents the first steps in responding to changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as tighter budget constraints," Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said. "Our response includes reducing force levels, closing military bases and ending weapons programs."

While some of the 46,000 job positions to be cut, and particularly those of 17,000 army troops, are attributable to a reduced threat from the Warsaw Pact, most of the weapons cuts are blamed on poor performance, technological flaws or high costs, according to budget documents.

Mr. Cheney proposed closing the Nea Makri Naval Communications Station and Hellenikon Air Base in Greece; Comiso Air Base in Italy; and Erinc Air Base and Ekselsir Munitions Storage Site in Turkey.

Also facing closure were U.S. operations at the Fairford, Greenham Common and Wetherfield air bases in Britain and Zweibrücken Air Base in West Germany.

Also included were Kwang Ju Air Base, Suwon Air Base and Taegu Air Base in South Korea. The

navy would reduce its forces at Bermuda Naval Air Station and would realign its forces at San Miguel Naval Communications Station in the Philippines.

The \$295.1 billion proposed defense budget authority represents a 2.6 percent cut from the fiscal 1990 levels when adjusted for inflation. Fiscal 1990 ends Sept. 30.

Mr. Cheney has proposed stopping production of the M1 tank, which would save \$1 billion in fiscal 1991, and ending smaller weapon programs. These include the advanced short-range air-to-air missile and an air force version of a new electronic countermeasures system designed to help protect tactical aircraft in combat.

In addition, the budget includes several programs that Mr. Cheney asked Congress to kill last year, including the Marine Corps's V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor transport craft, the navy's F-14D Tomcat fighter jet and the Phoenix air-to-air missile.

The Bush administration has proposed a \$16.2 billion increase in spending for strategic programs including five B-2 Stealth bombers, at a cost of \$5.5 billion, and \$4.4 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative, almost \$1 billion more than Congress approved for the current fiscal year.

The administration also has recommended spending \$2.8 billion to put MX missiles on seven rail cars to be stationed at air force installations; \$202 million for further development of the Midgarden intercontinental ballistic missile, and

See BASES, Page 8

Vice vs. Prosperity: Priest Takes on Mayor at Philippine Base

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

OLONGAPO CITY, Philippines — In this hazy-tonk hometown of the U.S. 7th Fleet, one of the longest-running shows is the battle between a crusading Irish priest and the city's political boss over bars, brothels and the impact of the American base.

The dispute has been neither priestly nor gentlemanly.

"There is operating in this city an evil force," said the priest, Shay Cullen. "Here, it's rule by dynasty — and harassment, and intimidation."

Olongapo's mayor, Richard Gordon, responded: "He will lie, and he will twist facts. He's a priest, but he's a liar. That is why the community and I hate Shay Cullen."

Behind such accusations, strong even by the raucous standards of Philippine political feuds, is the local, more personal side of one of the nation's most divisive issues: the presence of more than 16,000 U.S. servicemen at bases such as the Subic Bay Naval Station here.

He came from Dublin in 1969 as a missionary to do parish work. But, as a main recreation station for U.S. troops in Vietnam, the base had brought Olongapo a plague of social evils: prostitution, venereal disease, pornography, child abuse, drug addiction and homeless children of Amerasian children fathered by U.S. soldiers.

"After six months of hearing amazing confessions," Father Cullen recalls, "I decided to get out of the box and do something about it." He built a drug center that now serves 20 recovering addicts and offers poor residents work making baskets and other handicrafts for export to seven countries. He shelters 16 abandoned street children.

At a Senate hearing on the bases held in Olongapo late last year, Father Cullen was the lone person to speak against them. When he left, a crowd pelted him with stones.

He decries the problems that he identifies with the base. He keeps files: two decades' worth of reports and newspaper clippings that tell horrendous tales of U.S. servicemen sexually assaulting children as young as 9, of women selling themselves and their children into prostitution for sailors on liberty.

"Everybody's shocked about it, but it still goes on," said Father Cullen, a lanky man whose brogue is now peppered with a dash of Filipino-accented English. "Free choice doesn't exist here," he said.

"These women are so abused and exploited," he said, adding, "Do you ever go to the slum areas behind the neon lights? They have to live in such a life with no hope, no escape."

Mayor Gordon, whose ancestry is part American, considers that nonsense. He contends that the effect of the base is "more positive than negative," since it provides badly needed jobs in industries as wide-ranging as construction and handicrafts, not to mention income for the 6,000 licensed "bar girls," or prostitutes.

The social costs that Father Cullen regularly crusades against are, in Mr. Gordon's view, just one small part of the city's life.

The cases of sexual abuse involving U.S. servicemen and Filipino children are the exceptions, not the rule, he argued. Father Cullen "shows one facet of Olongapo, and makes it seem as if that is Olongapo," Mr. Gordon said.

The Gordon family has been associated with politics in Olongapo since 1959, when the U.S. military conceded home rule. Both his father and mother served as mayor.

Mr. Gordon, a lawyer, first became mayor in 1980. Now, his wife is the congresswoman for the district, leading to accusations that he is a political boss presiding over a family dynasty. Mr. Gordon is widely believed to harbor presidential ambitions. He said his city, with its efficient trash-recycling system, timely garbage collection, and relatively low crime rate, could serve as a model for the national government.

The mayor and others blame Father Cullen for spreading a bad image of Olongapo as "Sin City," in part through a newspaper column he writes. Residents here criticized him for an article in November in the San Diego Union that stated: "In Olongapo, See PRIEST, Page 8

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NEXT GENERATION CHEMISTRY

BRIEFS

End of Party's Rule
Cambodian Communist leaders have monopoly on power and the army, Khieu Samarin said, bringing together the Phnom Penh guerrilla movement, a leader of Southeast Asian states in a struggle.

Again in Kosovo
Police using tear gas and a riot on Monday in Podgorica, capital of Montenegro, as police officers used the riotous protest to enter the streets of Podgorica, witnesses said.

in Bulgarian Party
Bulgaria's ruling Communist Party more change-minded leaders. About 5,000 delegates are expected for the party, which is trying to gain support from the opposition.

West of England
Monday, lashed England with rain and floods in some areas and reports said. Rainings to residents living on the south and the M4 motorway, and several high rises. They were hit by rain and that led to the deaths.

Quarrel on Panama
President Dan Quayle said in an open disagreement with the House of Representatives of the U.S. over the Panama Canal.

L UPDATE

Strike Called in France
A strike in France and in other countries is expected.

Weather
A cold front is moving across the Atlantic and is expected to bring rain and snow to the East Coast of the U.S. and Canada.

WEATHER

ASIA
JAPAN: A cold front is moving across the country, bringing rain and snow to the north and east. The weather is expected to improve by the end of the week.

OPINION

Put Brief Popularity to Work

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — Much is being made in Washington of the stratagems of George Bush in the public opinion polls. His approval ratings are so high that White House officials routinely dismiss almost any policy criticism by pointing to his popularity.

And popular, President Bush certainly is. Aided by public enthusiasm over the invasion of Panama and the capture of Manuel Antonio Noriega, Mr. Bush is enjoying the most prolonged honeymoon of the modern U.S. presidency. His approval ratings are higher than those of his five predecessors at any point in their presidencies.

This popularity, no doubt, accounts for White House success in preserving Mr. Bush's veto of a bill that would have prohibited deportation of Chinese students to their homeland. What is remarkable is not that the administration won but that a president whose approval ratings are hovering near the 80 percent mark had to lobby to avert defeat — even after issuing an executive order allowing the students to remain in the United States.

Mr. Bush should not make too much of this victory, or of his approval ratings. Public opinion polls are a notoriously poor guide to the quality of governance. Even the worst presidents tend to rank high during periods of peace and prosperity. Even the best suffer in

the polls when the economy declines or the nation becomes engaged in an unpopular war.

Mr. Bush inherited the longest sustained peacetime boom since the Depression. He has also inherited peace in our time, largely because of the collapse of the Soviet empire. And Mr. Bush's war in Panama met the two essential conditions for a popular war: It was over quickly and ended in a victory.

But on the more difficult decisions facing the nation, Mr. Bush has chosen to conserve his popularity rather than invest it in controversial decisions. "Read my lips," he became a rubric for doing nothing about the deficit. When an issue arises that might imperil Mr. Bush's popularity, such as last year's revolt against a catastrophic-care health insurance program vital to the poor, Mr. Bush stands aside and allows the program to be repealed.

"Standing aside" could well be Mr. Bush's substitute for Ronald Reagan's slogan of "Stay the course." An even better slogan would be "Don't rock the boat." Mr. Bush is determined to offend no one, except for Manuel Noriega. This means avoiding hard choices. It means disguising the dangers of the budget deficit with gimmicks to make it appear smaller than it actu-

ally is instead of proposing spending cuts or tax increases that might damage his standing in the polls.

Other issues that demand presidential leadership have been treated similarly. Mr. Bush set the pattern early on when he waffled on the recommendation of his forthright defense secretary, Dick Cheney, to continue production of the 10-wheeled MX missile rather than replace it with a mobile, single-warhead missile known as Midgetman.

A good case can be made for either missile, but Mr. Cheney and Congress realize that a fiscal case cannot be made for both of them. Unwilling to make the decision, Mr. Bush kept both programs alive at a funding level insufficient for adequate deployment of either missile. He has similarly postponed hard and necessary decisions on a variety of other weapons systems, the Strategic Defense Initiative and U.S. troop cuts in Europe.

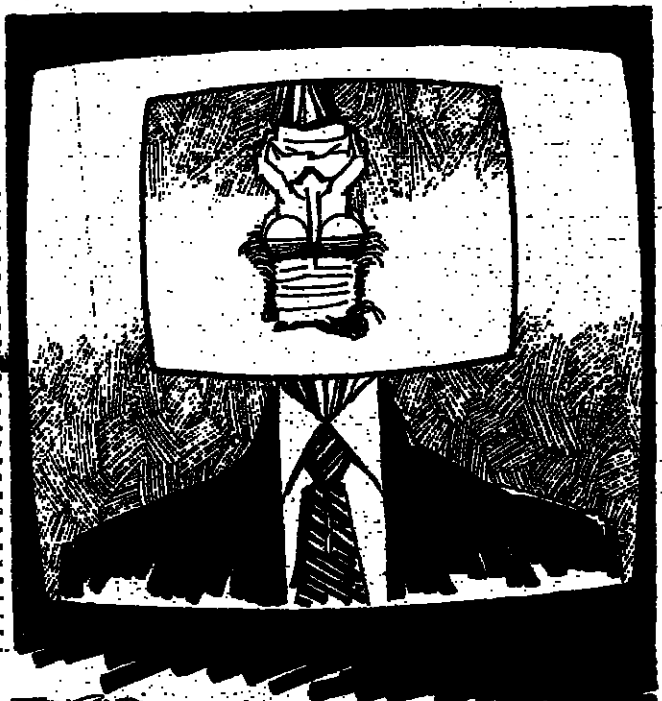
All of these decisions will have to be made, sooner or later. The reason to make them sooner is that presidents, particularly those confronted by an opposition Congress, have the most ability to determine outcomes on the issues that matter most to them while their popularity is high.

This was recognized by Mr. Reagan, who is said to know much less about government than the man he selected as vice president. Mr. Reagan's approval rating, buoyed by sympathy after he was shot, stood at 67 percent after three months in office. He consciously invested this popularity in the programs that mattered to him: the military buildup, budget reductions and tax cuts. His popularity declined, but the programs were adopted.

What does Mr. Bush really care about, beyond reducing the capital gains tax? We do not know. Nor do we know how he will fare with Congress on other veto overrides when he is no longer at the top of the heap in his approval ratings.

What we do know is that the popularity of all previous presidents declined when recessions struck, diminishing their ability to accomplish their objectives. It is unlikely that Mr. Bush is exempt from the political laws of gravity. Presidential popularity should be employed in a nobler cause than sustaining the veto of a bill that would prohibit deportation of students to one of the world's more enduring tyrannies.

Mr. Bush should use his popularity to accomplish something of value before the next recession strikes. *The Washington Post.*



From Mr. Fancy to Mr. Democracy?

By James David Barber

DURHAM, North Carolina — The threat of a Bush disaster comes not from his character or style but from his beliefs. That could change. Let's hope it does.

The prediction that George Bush would be an active-positive president has been confirmed: He has spent a year energetically engaged in politics and enjoying it day to day. He is not like William Howard Taft, Warren Harding and Ronald Reagan, who, despite their images, are now known to have been White House wimps, smiling all the while they did what their wives and coaches told them to do.

Clearly, Mr. Bush is no Richard Nixon. He is not a person using politics to cure his tragic tension. He has the style and the skills he needs. He digs out information. He deals effectively as a managerial negotiator. He tailors his rhetoric to fit the public mood — in 1988 as Mr. Conscience and now as Mr. Conciliation. But what beliefs really guide his actions?

He believes in aristocracy. He acts to advance the rich and the powerful. Historically, aristocrats have managed to ward off the challenge of democracy, not by damping the people (at least in public) but by confounding them. Mr. Bush did that

during his 1988 campaign, flashing the flag and denning prison for felons. He came across as a strong advocate for uplifting education and the environment and the homeless.

As it turned out, Mr. Bush did none of the above. What he had said turned out not to be a promise of action but a substitute for it.

In fact, he has been working for the welfare of the rich. He damps taxation and shunts off responsibility for the sick, poor, abused, illiterate, aged and jobless onto private charity. Like other aristocrats, Mr. Bush says he cares but postpones the project.

That he busies for the rich and the powerful should have been no surprise. Not only is he related to Queen Elizabeth I, but he has spent his life cooperating with such people. His grandfather was a big businessman, his father was a big businessman and he himself became a multimillionaire in Texas. In the House, his father got him assigned to the Ways and Means Committee. He ran for the Senate with big money supplied by Richard Nixon, whose leadership he devoted himself to as head of the CIA and the Republican Party. As vice president, he focused on enhancing the power of the president he had opposed. To become

president, he did whatever his media advisers thought advantageous.

The world view of this president can be taken not as some ideology or religion, or as a political mission like Jimmy Carter's fight for human rights. Rather it is the predictable orientation of a man trained throughout his life by experience that run counter to democracy.

But he need not follow that line, and one day he may not. Aristocrats in the presidency have included the Roosevelts, for example, and many a political leader has departed from his rich friends and devoted himself to the people. Three times in his past, Mr. Bush has left behind the aristocrats and gone into what he saw as a new world: into the navy at age 18 against his father's guidance, away from Commodore and off to Texas to start a business, and on to China despite an offer of the ambassador's post in Britain or France.

Despite his leanings, Mr. Bush could become the modern Mr. Democracy. For those of us who would like to see a president who works for genuine democracy, that is the best hope we have — until 1993, at least.

The writer is professor of political science and policy studies at Duke University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Ramparts Were a Great Delicacy in Those Days

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — Once again we are pleased to present Mister Language Person, the internationally recognized expert and author of the authoritative "Oxford Cambridge Big Book of Grammar."

Q. What is the difference between "criteria" and "criticism?"

A. These often-confused words belong to a family that grammarians call "metronomes," meaning "words that have the same beginning but lay eggs under water." The simplest way to tell them apart is to remember that "criteria" is in the following type of sentence: "When choosing

MEANWHILE

ing a candidate for the United States Congress, the man's hair is hair." Whereas "criticism" is a kind of car.

Q. What's the correct way to spell words?

A. English spelling is unusual because our language is a rich verbal tapestry woven together from the tongues of the Greeks, the Latins, the Angles, the Klamaths, the Celts, the 76ers and many other ancient peoples, all of whom had severe dinking problems. Look at the spelling they came up with for "colonel" (which is actually pronounced "lieutenant") or "hors d'oeuvres" or "Cynid most ability to determine outcomes on the issues that matter most to them while their popularity is high.

This was recognized by Mr. Reagan, who is said to know much less about government than the man he selected as vice president. Mr. Reagan's approval rating, buoyed by sympathy after he was shot, stood at 67 percent after three months in office. He consciously invested this popularity in the programs that mattered to him: the military buildup, budget reductions and tax cuts. His popularity declined, but the programs were adopted.

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Mr. Bush should use his popularity to accomplish something of value before the next recession strikes. *The Washington Post.*

Q. What the heck are "ramparts?"

A. They are parts of a ram, and they were considered a great delicacy in those days. People used to watch o'r them.

Q. How do you speak French?

A. French is very easy to speak. The secret is, no matter what anybody says to you, you answer. "You're wrong," but you say it with your tongue way back in gurgle position and your lips pouted out like you're sucking grits through a hose, so it sounds like this: "Umrooooo."

PERSON: O' est le poison de mon harmonica? ("How about them Toronto Blue Jays?")

YOU: Umrooooo.

PERSON: Quel imbécile! ("Good point!")

Q. I know there's a difference in proper usage between "compared with" and "compared to," but I don't care.

A. It depends on the context.

Q. Please explain punctuation?

A. It would be "my pleasure." The main punctuation marks are the period, the comma, the colon, the semicolon, the probation mark, the caustrophe, the ellipse, the Happy Face and the box for checking "yes" to receive more information. You should place these marks in your sentences at regular intervals to indicate that some kind of punctuation is occurring. Consider these examples:

WRONG: O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?

RIGHT: O Romeo! Yo! ROMEO!!

Where the hellfore ART thou? Huh?

ROMEO: I art down here! Throw me the car keys!

Q. What is the correct form of encouraging "charter" that baseball infielders should yell to the pitcher?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eastern Europe: The Party's Policemen Remain

In response to the report "Perpetrating Out Secret Police" (Jan. 23):

The problem facing new East European leaderships is not so much the secret police's independence as its dependence upon — indeed, unity with — the Communist Party.

When the Hungarian interior minister, Istvan Horvath, denied knowing that his state security service was still planting "moles" among the Communists' political opponents, microphones in their apartments, taps on their telephones and intercepts on their mail, his hypocrisy was blatant. It called to mind the new East German Communist leaders' pretended discovery of an "anti-constitutional conspiracy" between their predecessors and the Stasi, the East German state security organization.

Whether or not these new leaders are truly reformist, they are not innocent. All their adult lives they have known that these "state security" services were designed to keep the state secure only insofar as it served the ruling Communist Party. Established by, modeled on and controlled by their Moscow parent, the KGB, they are party organs, indeed the party's combat organization.

If Mr. Horvath in Hungary or Gregor Gysi in East Germany have

forgotten this, they need only refer to Mikhail Gorbachev's book, "Perestroika," or to their own administrative law. A typical textbook (Y. M. Kozlov's 1979 book on Soviet administrative law) could hardly be more explicit: "The organizing and directing role in safeguarding state security belongs to the Communist Party ... All activity of the state security organs is shaped by the current requirements of the party ... [They] execute the line of the Central Committee [and work] under the Communist Party's leadership and unremitting control."

None but party members could hold responsible positions in these services. They are, in fact, the ultimate embodiment of single-party rule. To expect them to do anything but protect the Communist Party's power, constitutionally or otherwise, is to ask the birds to stop singing.

In Romania the Securitate fought to the death against the people. Other little KGBs in Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as in Hungary and East Germany, defying orders to disband, are still burning compromising files and working secretly to bolster their faltering Communist masters. By pretending to be unaware of this, the "reformist" leaders reveal

their abiding hopes to cling to power. And it is true that as long as these combat organizations of the Communist Party survive, the shift to multiparty democracy remains in doubt.

T. H. BAGLEY, Brussels.

Jews Suffered Most

Adam Janowski (Letters, Dec. 20) is right. Poles suffered longer and their losses were proportionately greater during World War II than those of the people of the Soviet Union. When contemplating these tragic statistics, however, we should never forget that those who suffered most were the Jews.

We Poles are perhaps more aware of this than anyone, because so many of the victims lived among us, in a land which for centuries had been a haven for Jews being persecuted.

STANISLAS GROCHOLSKI, Hamm-Mille, Belgium.

Mencken the Actor

Regarding "We Were Mencken's Jewish Neighbors" (Opinion, Jan. 13) by Alvin H. Levin:

Mr. Levin concludes wondering "if all the accolades H. L. Mencken received ... should not have included one for acting." Yet, before the period Mr. Levin recalls, my grandfather's family regularly witnessed Mr. Mencken's delighted and provocative enthusiasm at Jews being chased and beaten. Uncles Abe and Josh Rubenstein knew well that flaw in Baltimore's most honored personality.

As a native of that city whose introduction to "serious reading" was Mencken in The Evening Sun, I wanted to participate in the local pride in "the Sage of Baltimore," for his writing and his refusal to be lured to New York or even to a better neighborhood, especially since our family stuck to the Baltimore Street-Broadway area.

I hoped against hope that his diaries would reveal a Mencken who, despite what Uncles Abe and Josh had experienced, would overcome my perception of him as an

anti-Semite. It did the opposite. It's time to regard Mr. Mencken as he was: talented but flawed, and hardly deserving of awe.

JOSEPH LERNER, Jerusalem.

Didn't H. L. Mencken say, "A man shall as soon escape the prejudices of his birth and upbringing as a snowball shall escape melting in hell?" Perhaps he was not so much putting on an act as making an attempt at a small personal atonement when he went out of his way to be polite to his Jewish neighbors. Everyone has his private hell.

DAFNA ALLEN, Jerusalem.

Justice for Noriega?

Opinion polls indicate that 9 out of 10 U.S. citizens support the U.S. intervention in Panama and believe that the former Panamanian military leader, Manuel Antonio Noriega, must be brought to justice for his alleged crimes. Therefore, the question arises whether an impartial jury can be selected.

It might be better for a panel of legal scholars and jurists to deliver the verdict. It could be made up of legal professionals from any number

of countries with legal systems based on the stare decisis principle. In Sweden, the judgment of jurists can supersede the judgment of impartial juries. In the interest of justice, a modification of the American legal system would appear to be in order, at least in the Noriega case.

JOHN E. WEINRICH, Porto, Portugal.

Caesar Had It Better

Having lived for years in Africa, I could well appreciate the article "Indian Airlines Clients: Kicking and Screaming" (Jan. 16, first edition) about a "stunningly inefficient" airline. But gross inefficiency is not confined to the Third World. In Italy, where I now reside, the postal authorities fully merit this description. On Jan. 16, I received a rather important letter posted in London on Dec. 12. Similar examples abound. Surely Caesar's dispatches from Londinium reached Rome faster.

The Italian government is now about to privatize the "express" side of the postal service in some cities. Why stop there? *ROBERT STUART, Rome.*

I enjoy my Dom Perignon chilled in a sand bucket

Dom Perignon chilled in a sand bucket is nice on the rocks overlooking the deep blue sea.

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Style

Cashmere Collection: Producers Seeking High Fashion Image

LONDON — From the soft underbelly of a mountain goat to the salon of a grand hotel is a long and winding trail. The Scots have been refining raw Mongolian cashmere into the ultimate in luxury knitwear for over 100 years. Yet there has been a craggy reluctance to associate the final product with the ephemeral glamour of high fashion.

On Tuesday, Scotland's leading cashmere producers — 17 brand names including Ballantyne, Fringle, Lyle and Scott, and McGeorge — come together at London's Claridge's hotel for a first joint show. A fashion

SUZIE MENKES

parade launches a two-day exhibition under the auspices of the Scottish Development Agency and its chairman, Sir David Nickson.

Like whisky, cashmere knitwear and textiles are a crucial export for Scotland, with 70 percent of production going overseas. A worldwide shortage of cashmere, fluctuating quality and political uncertainty in China have obliged producers to think now about enhancing the basic product through design, rather than relying only on classics.

"We have to take Scottish knitwear and inject it with more modern ideas, without losing the key integrity of the product," says Ronald Miller, chairman of Dawson International, whose labels include Ballantyne, Fringle, Barrie, McGeorge and Glenmuir. The Ballantyne Cashmere Company received a 1989 British Apparel Export Award from Princess Anne last Thursday for exports sales of 76 percent last year.

Over the last financial year, Dawson's sales were £352 million, down from £355 million in 1988 (£383 million, down from \$588 million). Pretax profits were a healthy £43.1 million, but still down from the previous £47 million.

Two years ago, Ballantyne signed Oscar de la Renta, whose suave, sophisticated image makes a fashion counterpart to country classics. The line, hitherto sold only in the United States, is being launched worldwide at the Claridge's show for the 1990-91 season.

Alistair Blair, Scottish-born and trained by Karl Lagerfeld in Paris, is another designer bringing a sharper chic to Ballantyne. Ben Frankel is a third design consultant.

The move away from sportswear to more sophisticated knits is endorsed by the cashmere house Murray Allan, which has been using the British designer Bruce Oldfield for three seasons. His designs include cable and rib effects for long-line jackets, brief skirts and ski pants in autumnal shades of mustard, mink brown, pine green and berry red.

The American designer Michael Kors works with Lyle and Scott, a company set up 115 years ago in Hawick, the Scottish border town that is the center of the cashmere industry. Lyle and Scott, who produce

more than 1 million garments a year, have been suppliers for the houses of Chanel and Dior in Paris.

Updating cashmere classics, to give them a fashion twist, is often just a matter of re-proportioning a sleeve or a neckline or spicing up basic colors. This could be done by a design studio. But fashion superstars give confidence to the captains of the cashmere industry, as much as to potential customers.

"The difficulty in the market place is that there are two sets of customers," says Miller. "The traditional customers for cashmere in Europe and round the world want the best quality plain classic garments that they can possibly find. This is especially true of north Italy, Germany and Switzerland. But there is a growing body of people interested in different things."

Also taking part in the show is Jean Muir, whose cashmere collection, made in Scotland, uses the technique of intarsia inlaid patterns to produce bold designs, some inspired by Australia's Great Barrier Reef. Sales of her line flourish at Bergdorf Goodman in New York.

THE cashmere producers are now seeking a style-conscious customer.

The price of cashmere has doubled in two years, to £170 (about \$280) per processed kilogram.

"Cashmere is a very rare fiber," says Miller. "It is not the inherent price which is too high, but the fact that the price has risen so quickly that it has unsettled the market. Retailers are naturally concerned to see the price moving so rapidly. The more we can add in demand and excitement, the less relevant the price becomes."

The quality of raw cashmere fluctuates when the Chinese — who account for 80 percent of world cashmere supplies — gave autonomy to local regions. After complaints from customers, a government bureau now exerts quality control over each bale of cashmere.

Joseph Dawson Ltd. has been trading with China since the '20s, and Miller does not believe that current political uncertainties will effect cashmere supplies. Dramatic changes may come, however, from the flowering of freedom in eastern Europe, with its potential market of fashion consumers, and from the growing economic power of the Far East and its taste for luxury.

Against this background, cashmere manufacturers seek to assert themselves as design conscious as well as technically sound. The aim of the British show is to point up the fashion element and, in marketing terms, to separate the sheep from the goats.

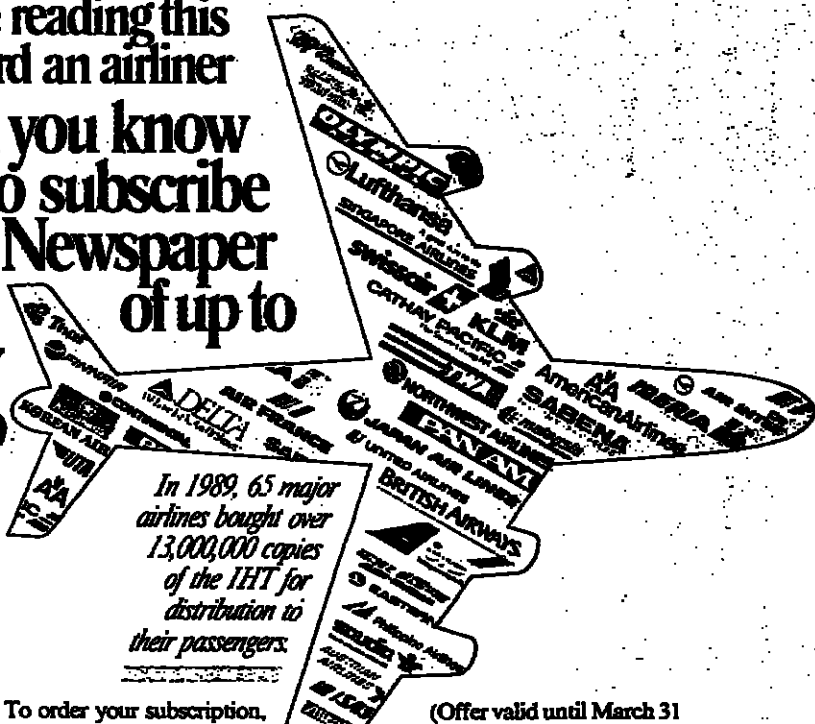
Dior to Open in New York

Dior is to open in New York in the fall as part of an attempt to give the couture house a higher profile. Dior's managing director, Beatrice Bongibaud, announced that a 450-square-meter store selling men's and women's ready-to-wear will open on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 53th Street.

Clockwise from top: Body-hugging cashmere dress with ruched sides from Shi Cashmere; cable-paneled, roll-collar sweater by Oscar de la Renta for Ballantyne; tuxedo-style jacket by Alistair Blair for Ballantyne; man's ribbed cardigan from Ballantyne; his-her set by Blair for Ballantyne.



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STYLE MAKERS

Postmodern Transport THE VOITURETTE

PARIS — As authorities here try to accelerate the snail's pace of the 1.5 million automobiles daily creeping through the city, Parisians are doing their bit for traffic fluidity too by turning to a vehicle called the *voiturette*.

Classed by the Ministry of Transport in the same category as the motorbike, the *voiturette* is a four-wheeled, one-cylinder loop-hole singularly adapted to the tiny rues and impasses of ancient European cities. With a top speed of 45 kilometers per hour (28 miles), *voiturettes* require no license to drive, no tags and are not subject to parking fines, according to the Ministry of Transport, the "V.S.P." (*voitures sans permis*) may weigh a maximum of 350 kilos (770 pounds) and have at most a 5.4-horsepower engine; they are banned from *autoroutes* but can be driven elsewhere by anyone 14 or older. Lui magazine touted the vehicle as the last hope for the speed demon temporarily sans permis.

Paris dealers say their customers range from professionals to parents who want to keep their teenagers off motorbikes. "The *voiturette* is a typically French phenomenon" for which there has lately been "a certain infatuation in the media" due to its immunity from parking tickets, according to Christian Boulanger, who repre-



Tiny "voiturette" is the answer to urban parking jams.

sents the 11 French *voiturette* makers at the trade association CARCOSERCO (*Chambre Syndicale Nationale des Carrossiers et Constructeurs de Semi-Remorques et Camions*). Boulanger, skeptical about the hype, discounts the *voiturette*'s city-slicker image and points out that 80 percent of V.S.P. sales (12,000 per year over the past five years) have been in rural areas to farmers, retirees or vacationers.

For the most part, the V.S.P. is a wedge-shaped (two-seater, 2.5 meters long (8 feet)) that comes with all the options and also a pronounced sputter; it looks like a slice of metal cheddar, scooting along, say, Boul Mich or Avenue Hoche, and it inspires the serious automobile buff to overreacting prejudice, the contempt of a Formula 1 driver for a bumper car. But with recent mechanical adjustments — such as installing Japanese-made diesel engines — *voiturettes* are much improved, Boulanger says, from the *caisses à savon* (soap crates) of the past.

Ease of mobility is an obvious selling point in Paris, where motorists contend with a daytime traffic speed on the order of 15 kph, and an exasperated city hall recently eliminated 100,000 parking spaces in an effort to move things along a little on the grand boulevards. An average 50,000-franc (\$8,500) price adds an element of snob appeal: About 50 sub-compact cars sell for less, according to Dominique Malbon, head of one of the top four *voiturette* makers, Micro Car — the others are Aixam, Erad and Ligier. Perhaps for this reason, *voiturettes* seem ubiquitous in the 16th arrondissement.

Apart from alleviating parking anxieties — Erad's "Junior" model can be parked in a 5-by-5-foot space or the preferred "nose-to-

curb" position — *voiturettes* are gaining ground as fun cars. At City Car, Paris dealer for Aixam *voiturettes*, demand for rented vehicles is brisk for weekends (at \$100 per) and peaks in mid-summer, when the city is relatively traffic-free, says a sales representative, Yves Arnal.

Jean-Patrick Leroy, commercial director of Erad, says the market will grow by more than 20 percent in 1990, and adds that his company hopes to profit by an increased demand for rented vehicles, following a recent ruling that allows police to suspend for two to eight weeks the driver's license of anyone guilty of illegal parking.

Though developing a following in Paris, *voiturettes* have up to now not traveled well. France's neighbors in the European Community account for only five percent of sales, exports hindered by a characteristic European patchwork. *Voiturettes* sold in Belgium must have a 20 mph maximum speed, and other countries erect non-tariff barriers to keep out imports.

My own spin in a white City Car *voiturette* took me through the palm 16th arrondissement on the outer edges of Paris, where traffic was flowing relatively briskly. I put the car in drive — the only other choice is reverse — and eased out onto the sheep-lined outer boulevards. Glaring drivers passed me swiftly on both sides as I negotiated my way gingerly around the Place de la Porte St. Cloud — low acceleration relegates one to the untouchable level among Paris's *macho* drivers.

The light vehicle bounced over the pronounced cobblestones noisily, sound seemingly amplified by impact, and even my City Car passenger, Yves, had to remark: "C'est un problème." We were practically shouting.

I have to admit it was a relief to turn into the residential sector of Boulevard Murat, the *voiturette*'s home ground. No trucks, no big buses. Just the underwhelming experience of getting from Point A to Point B, and parking easily.

David Howley

For I A Gr Post-Col

By Paul
WASHINGTON
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For Democrats, A Greater Voice?

Post-Cold War Era Offers a Chance

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Does the apparent ending of the Cold War mean that one of its casualties, the Democratic Party, might regain its voice?

Even its friends are not sure, for the wheel of history has turned at a time the party is seen to be without an identity, a message or a leader. What it does have, albeit tentatively, is some new hope.

"By any fair accounting, the Democrats lost the 1980s," said Geoffrey Gertz, a Democratic pollster. "As the 1990s begin, voters can see that we're entering a new world, not just with the Russians, but with the world economy."

"This gives Democrats a great opportunity to define our competition with the Republicans in different terms," he said. "If there has ever been a party that needed to declare the last game over and have the next game start, it's the Democrats now."

Stuart E. Eizenstat, a party strategist who was domestic adviser to President Jimmy Carter, said that "the changes in the world are going to help Bush" in the short run.

"But in the long run," he added, "the Democrats should be the beneficiaries. As the neoconservative party, we've been at a disadvantage whenever the focus has been on international affairs."

"In a post-Cold War era," Mr. Eizenstat said, "the issue agenda should center to areas of traditional Democratic strength, such as education and the environment, where it will be possible to make an affirmative case for activist government."

But critics say that the Democratic Party, having a comfortable base in Congress, has grown complacent, balkanized, ill-equipped to wage a national debate, and increasingly dependent on contributions from moneyed interests.

The party's ties to middle-class and young voters have been stretched thin, the critics say; it has not overcome its vulnerability to racial politics; and it is facing a president whose conciliatory instincts make him popular across party lines.

Nevertheless, a growing number of Democratic leaders say that if the ideological battle of the 1990s can be waged on the following three fronts, the decade — even the White House — can be theirs.

• Investing in America. In an era when a principal worry of voters is that the United States is falling behind in world economic competition, the political agenda is bound to be dominated by governmental initiatives in education, public infrastructure, basic research, job training and health care. These are not natural issues for Republicans, the party of laissez-faire economics, nor do they seem to excite President George Bush.

• Tax fairness. The still untold economic story of the Reagan era, Democratic leaders say, is that the overall federal tax burden, including Social Security and income taxes, did not lessen for most Americans, but increased slightly. The only people who received a tax cut, the Democrats add, were the wealthy.

Now the Bush administration is advocating yet another tax cut, this one on capital gains, the direct benefits of which would go almost exclusively to the wealthy.

• Abortion. The Supreme Court decision last year that allows states to restrict abortions threatens the Republican Party's most important demographic trophy of the 1980s: its gains among young voters. Young voters tend to be the strongest supporters of abortion rights.

Political experts say the issue is a sensitive one among most voters. But last year, Democratic candidates found they could take advantage of the issue by portraying the Republicans as the party that wants government to intrude on the most private decisions.

How far can the Democrats advance on these fronts? "I'm suspicious that the party's congressional base has taken the fight out of them," said James Sundquist, a political scientist with the Brookings Institution. "The campaign finance system, in addition to incumbency, has made them complacent."

Mr. Dickinson said that the investigators would try to interview controllers at the New York Air Traffic Control Center, which first handled the Boeing 707 and held it for about 45 minutes before the pilot complained of low fuel.

Air traffic control centers handle planes at higher altitudes. The New York Terminal Radar Approach Control centers handle planes at lower levels around airports, and are responsible for departures from the airport area and for setting up

airport approaches. An airport tower handles the actual landings and takeoffs.

The apparent missed communication is certain to fuel the debate on whether the air traffic control system is adequately staffed and managed to handle the surge in air traffic in recent years.

About 37 minutes elapsed between the pilot's first mention of his fuel problem to the New York center and a missed approach at Kennedy, according to government officials. That leaves the question of whether the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control center, which had control of the plane during most of that time, would have handled it differently with different information.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, Fred Farrar, said Sunday that the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control center handled the Avianca plane expeditiously. The agency oversees control centers.

Mr. Farrar said that a preliminary transcript of a telephone conversation showed that the New York Air Traffic Control Center called the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control center, saying that the Avianca flight had just come out of a holding area and could "only do five more minutes of hold."

"Can you take him now?" The New York Terminal Radar Approach Control center replied: "Slow him to 180 knots, and I will take him."

Mr. Farrar said that the center "realized this was a flight crew that was concerned and took expeditious steps to get them down as soon as they could."

Once informed of the fuel problem, New York center controllers almost immediately released Flight 52 from its holding pattern and handed it off to the New York

A Control Center Missed Avianca Pilot's Landing Request

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

COVENECK, New York — The pilot of the Avianca jet that crashed on Long Island last week told the New York Air Traffic Control Center he was low on fuel, needed a priority approach to John F. Kennedy International Airport and could not make his alternate airport in Boston.

But federal investigators said that controllers at another center, which handled the jet's approach to Kennedy, reported they received no word of those concerns.

The crash killed 73 people on board. Official now say that 158 people were on the plane; they had initially reported 161.

A member of the National Transportation Safety Board, Lee Dickinson, said the investigators had interviewed six controllers at the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control center in Garden City, New York. The center handled the Avianca Airlines Flight 52's approach to Kennedy.

"None of them were aware of the priority concerns and the fuel concerns" the pilot had expressed to the first set of controllers, Mr. Dickinson said.

He said that the six controllers complained of "an intense evening" with a "critical shortage" of controllers during extremely bad weather.

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Samuel Tissenham of Cove Neck, New York, on his back porch damaged by wreckage of the Avianca Airlines jet, background.

Terminal Radar Approach Control center, which placed it in line to land at Kennedy behind other planes.

Mr. Dickinson said Sunday that the investigators now must determine whether the pilot's statement amounted to an emergency announcement. "The word 'emergency' was never used," he said. "The word 'priority' was used."

About 37 minutes after the Avianca jet left its holding pattern, it missed its approach to Kennedy, apparently aborting the landing. Cockpit instruments had warned that the Boeing 707 was below its glide path and approaching the ground too quickly.

About 11 minutes later, after the Avianca crew had warned twice

more of the critical fuel situation, the jet plunged into a hillside. The investigators said that none of the four engines were turning at impact, and that several fuel lines and fuel filters were largely dry.

Mr. Dickinson said Friday that gauges found in the wreckage indicated as much as 10,000 pounds (4,530 kilograms) of fuel were on board at the time of the crash.

But another gauge, which indicates the total from the seven tank gauges, was found later and showed only 1,100 to 1,200 pounds of fuel. Mr. Dickinson also said that one fuel line was found dry and two fuel filters were "very low" on fuel. He said that no fuel was found in the tanks.

Therefore, the reason of the

crash appears to be not enough fuel to keep the turbines moving. The inquiry will consider possible reasons for the lack of fuel.

Mr. Dickinson said Sunday that

records showed about 81,000 pounds of fuel were in the plane's tanks when it left Medellin, Colombia. That would be enough to make the trip with the proper reserves.

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Every time we run, we learn a little something that helps us make our automobiles just a little better. The more we run, the more we learn.

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Mazda 323 4WD

1989 World Rally Championship Results

Rally	Overall Winner (Group A)
Swedish Rally	4th (Group A), 2nd (Group N)
Monte Carlo Rally	1st (Group N)
Rally of Portugal	4th (Group N)
Acropolis Rally	Overall Winner (Group A)
Rally of New Zealand	2nd (Group A), 3rd (Group N)
1000 Lakes Rally (Finland)	5th (Group A), 4th (Group N)
Rally Australia	2nd (Group N)
Rally of Italy	1st (Group N)
London RAC Rally (UK)	

1989 World Championship for Manufacturers (Group N)

Manufacturer	Points
1. Mazda	(46 points)
2. Lancia	(41 points)
3. Renault	(31 points)

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For Republicans, Burden of Success

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a fund-raising letter for the Republican National Committee last fall, President George Bush hailed "a revolution of peaceful change behind the Iron Curtain that seemed unimaginable just a few short years ago."

The letter was devoid of the strong rhetoric about communism and military rearmament that has characterized Republican political campaigns for the past decade. Rather, Mr. Bush took a celebratory tone.

"America is the beacon of freedom," he said.

The letter was a flop. According to party sources, it produced a surprisingly small return for such solicitations, particularly from a popular president.

The letter may be a symptom of bigger troubles to come for Republicans at the national level now that the hard-line Communist regimes of Eastern Europe have all but collapsed and the Soviet Union is rent by internal problems.

According to a wide range of elected Republican officials and party professionals, the events of recent months in Eastern Europe have fundamentally weakened two pillars supporting Republican campaigns in the past three presidential elections: anti-communism and the U.S. military buildup.

These two themes were strongly evident in Mr. Bush's 1988 campaign, when he ridiculed the Democratic candidate, Michael S. Dukakis, for wanting to scrap weapon programs and warned that the Cold War was not over.

These themes have also reinforced Republican dominance in opinion polls over many years as the party most capable of handling foreign policy. For example, in a Washington Post-ABC News survey this month, respondents said by a margin of 62 percent to 25 percent that Republicans could be trusted to do a better job at maintaining a strong national defense.

A third pillar of recent Republican success — a strong anti-tax stance — remains in place. But given the prospect of the dissolution of the Soviet empire and major nuclear and conventional arms control accords with Moscow, it may be hard for Mr. Bush in 1992 to recycle the peace-through-strength themes that proved so important for him and Ronald Reagan in the 1980s, according to Republican officials.

A variety of political figures who were interviewed said they

could see no clear consensus about what direction the party should take.

"I think Republicans have never had a greater problem with the relevance question as we look to the future," said Representative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican and a moderate who has been close to Mr. Bush for many years.

"A successful foreign policy diminishes the driving edge to vote Republican, to be secure," he said. "The Republicans could become victims of our own success."

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, who left the Democratic Party to become a Republican in 1983, said, "There is no doubt about the fact that for two decades the Democrats have been suspect in the minds of the public because the public was not convinced they would keep us back from the gate."

In the last election, Mr. Gramm said, he began to wonder whether the party had "been so successful in providing national security" that it had eliminated a major issue.

Martin C. Anderson, a conservative who helped shape Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign and later served as his domestic affairs adviser, said: "When Reagan took office he had a number of enormous advantages. The economy was in a shambles and our security was questionable. The situation was bad, and when things improved, he looked terrific."

Bush inherited in that sense a very difficult situation: The economy is barreling along and peace is breaking out all over. It's hard to improve on that."

While the threat of communism may have lessened, many Republicans suggest that the party should shift its focus to the threat of chaos, such as the turmoil in East European nations and among Soviet ethnic groups, or the crackdown in China on pro-democracy demonstrators.

"I think the anti-communism side of it may be gone, but I think we are moving into a very uncertain world," said Thomas H. Kean, a former Republican governor of New Jersey. "It isn't going to be capitalism versus communism, but it will require democracy to keep its defenses strong."

"One of the prices we pay for democracy," Mr. Kean added, "is the money we have to put into defense. I assume that's going to have to continue."

Mr. Bush is planning to take a similar approach in his State of the Union address Wednesday.

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Low	Stock	Div	Yield	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	P/E	Open
17 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/8	12	17 1/8
17 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	12	17 1/2
17 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 3/4	12	17 3/4
17 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 7/8	12	17 7/8
18	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18	12	18
18 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/8	12	18 1/8
18 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/4	12	18 1/4
18 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	12	18 1/2
18 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 3/4	12	18 3/4
18 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 7/8	12	18 7/8
19	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19	12	19
19 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/8	12	19 1/8
19 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	12	19 1/4
19 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	12	19 1/2
19 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 3/4	12	19 3/4
19 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 7/8	12	19 7/8
20	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20	12	20
20 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/8	12	20 1/8
20 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	12	20 1/4
20 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	12	20 1/2
20 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4	12	20 3/4
20 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 7/8	12	20 7/8
21	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21	12	21
21 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/8	12	21 1/8
21 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/4	12	21 1/4
21 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	12	21 1/2
21 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 3/4	12	21 3/4
21 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 7/8	12	21 7/8
22	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22	12	22
22 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/8	12	22 1/8
22 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	12	22 1/4
22 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	22 1/2
22 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 3/4	12	22 3/4
22 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 7/8	12	22 7/8
23	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23	12	23
23 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/8	12	23 1/8
23 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/4	12	23 1/4
23 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	12	23 1/2
23 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 3/4	12	23 3/4
23 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 7/8	12	23 7/8
24	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	24	12	24
24 1/8	Amgen	1.							

Low	Stock	Div	Yield	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	P/E	Open
17 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/8	12	17 1/8
17 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 1/2	12	17 1/2
17 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 3/4	12	17 3/4
17 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	17 7/8	12	17 7/8
18	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18	12	18
18 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/8	12	18 1/8
18 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/4	12	18 1/4
18 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	12	18 1/2
18 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 3/4	12	18 3/4
18 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	18 7/8	12	18 7/8
19	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19	12	19
19 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/8	12	19 1/8
19 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4	12	19 1/4
19 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	12	19 1/2
19 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 3/4	12	19 3/4
19 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	19 7/8	12	19 7/8
20	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20	12	20
20 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/8	12	20 1/8
20 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/4	12	20 1/4
20 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	12	20 1/2
20 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4	12	20 3/4
20 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	20 7/8	12	20 7/8
21	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21	12	21
21 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/8	12	21 1/8
21 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/4	12	21 1/4
21 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	12	21 1/2
21 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 3/4	12	21 3/4
21 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	21 7/8	12	21 7/8
22	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22	12	22
22 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/8	12	22 1/8
22 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/4	12	22 1/4
22 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	12	22 1/2
22 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 3/4	12	22 3/4
22 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	22 7/8	12	22 7/8
23	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23	12	23
23 1/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/8	12	23 1/8
23 1/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/4	12	23 1/4
23 1/2	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	12	23 1/2
23 3/4	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 3/4	12	23 3/4
23 7/8	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	23 7/8	12	23 7/8
24	Amgen	1.26	1.50	12	12 1/2	20 1/2	24	12	24
24 1/8	Amgen	1.							

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(Continued on Page 14)

U.S. Incomes Up 9% in '89 As Spending Rose 7.3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer spending rose 7.3 percent in 1989, its fastest advance in three years, while incomes jumped 9 percent, the largest increase in five years, the government announced Monday.

The Commerce Department said spending totaled \$358 billion last year, posting the largest gain since a 6.1 percent advance in 1986.

Consumer spending is considered a barometer of economic health because it accounts for about two-thirds of U.S. economic activity. The department reported that the decline in spending posted in the fourth quarter of 1989, the entire fourth quarter of 1989, the largest increase in five years, the government announced Monday.

The Commerce Department said spending totaled \$358 billion last year, posting the largest gain since a 6.1 percent advance in 1986.

On a monthly basis, spending rose 0.5 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$35.8 billion in December, the smallest increase since a 1 percent gain last August.

Incomes, however, edged up just 0.5 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$45.7 billion, the smallest increase since a 0.2 percent gain last September.

The unusually cold weather contributed to the December jump in spending. Expenditures for fuel oil, electricity and natural gas increased \$1.1 billion following a \$3.1 percent increase in November.

Purchases of durable goods — items expected to last more than three years — rose \$6.7 billion, after declining \$2.8 billion the previous month. Nondurable purchases gained \$6.2 billion, after a \$3.4 billion November increase. Spending on services increased \$24.1 billion, following a \$9.6 billion advance the previous month.

The department said the rise in personal income in December was affected by several special factors, including a return to work in December following strikes in the aircraft and telephone industries.

These gains offset decreases in retroactive Social Security benefit payments and subsidy payments to farmers.

Farmers' income decreased \$3.1 billion in December after falling by \$200 million the month before.

Payrolls at manufacturing companies increased \$2.3 billion.

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Continental Air Dismisses Ayer as Its Ad Agency

By Randall Rothenberg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Continental Airlines abruptly dismissed N.W. Ayer Inc. as its advertising agency and said that it would put its account into a formal review involving four or five agencies.

Ayer, which has had the account since 1986, said Continental spent as much as \$34 million on advertising three years ago, but had steadily lowered ad spending to \$46 million last year and a projected \$30 million to \$35 million for 1990.

James V. O'Donnell, Continental's senior vice president of marketing programs, did not dispute Ayer's figures, but he said that billings could reach \$60 million if the airline decided to choose an agency to handle its advertising around the world. He implied, however, that Continental would probably

select an agency solely to handle its U.S. advertising.

Mr. O'Donnell said that "no single factor" led to the decision to change agencies on Friday. "It was only a consensus that, given our current situation and where we want to go with Continental in 1990 and the years beyond, the relationship between Ayer and Continental was not producing the kind of fit we want," he said.

Jerry J. Siano, the chief executive of Ayer, agreed, albeit in a more acerbic manner. He called the loss of Continental, which is a division of the Texas Air Corp., "like taking away a needle that's been pushing at you for three years."

Mr. Siano said that a new advertising campaign had been approved as recently as three months ago, but was subsequently squelched after the sudden resignation of D.

Joseph Corr, the chief executive of the airline and the sixth of seven men who have run it in the last seven years.

Mr. Siano said that no one at the airline had complained about the advertising, which in recent months focused mostly on price and on the slogan: "Working to be your choice." He added that compensation — an 11 to 13 percent commission on media billings — had not been an issue.

Continental's switch represents the second loss of a major contract for Ayer in the past year. Last May, the agency lost the lucrative national business of Burger King Corp., estimated at almost \$75 million a year. Ayer was retained to handle the hamburger chain's regional advertising.

Now, Ayer will be closing its Houston office, said Thomas F. Maxey, the agency's vice chairman, adding that Ayer will try to

find positions elsewhere for some of the office's 30 employees. Terry Wynne, manager for corporate communications for Ayer, said the company will try to relocate members of the Houston office to its Dallas office, which handles an account for J.C. Penney Co.

Agency executives who have served Texas Air describe its approach to advertising and agencies as capricious. "Lorenzo gives and Lorenzo takes away," said the chief executive of a former Texas Air agency, who asserted that all agency decisions are made strictly by Frank Lorenzo, Texas Air's chairman and chief executive.

But Mr. O'Donnell said the decision to dismiss Ayer was made solely by himself and by John Nelson, Continental's executive vice president of marketing.

Intergroup Threatened By Centaur

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Centaur Partners IV said Monday it acquired a 12.89 percent stake in National Intergroup Inc. and seeks a sale of the wholesale drug distributor or a substantial part of its assets.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Centaur said it would solicit stockholders' consent to elect a new majority to the board of directors committed to these goals.

Centaur bought the shares between Nov. 20 and Jan. 26 for prices ranging from \$12.612 to \$18.117 a share, according to the filing.

National Intergroup's stock fell \$2, to \$15.625 a share, in Monday trading after reports of Centaur's filing circulated. Recently, traders said there were rumors Centaur would make a bid for the company.

Centaur is an investment partnership, some of whose members in December 1988 made a tender offer for National Intergroup, which later was acquired by Eli Lilly of Indianapolis.

When Centaur Partners IV's holdings are combined with those of other group members that include Estrin Abod Equities LP, Butler Equities II LP, Melvin Estrin, Abbey Butler and Charles Abod, the entire stake is about 16.53 percent, or 3.6 million, of the company's shares.

The shareholder consent sought by the group would seek to increase the size of the board to permit a majority of directors to be elected at the annual meeting scheduled for July 18. They also would propose reducing the advance notice the company requires on nominees for board seats, the filing said.

Ford Lays Off 3,000 At Plant in Belgium

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Ford of Europe laid off 3,000 workers Monday at its Belgian car assembly plant after a strike by 600 skilled maintenance workers at a British factory caused a shortage of transmissions and body panels.

A spokesman for the plant, at Genk in eastern Belgium, which employs a total of 13,000, said output of Transit delivery vans stopped at midday. Production would resume briefly on Tuesday morning before stopping indefinitely at midday, he added.

Most of Ford's 32,000 manual workers in Britain went back to

work last week after voting to accept a 10.2 percent pay rise. But the craftsmen at the firm's Halewood plant near the northwestern port of Liverpool felt they were losing ground to unskilled workers and threatened to spread their unofficial stoppage to other plants.

The Ford spokesman at the Belgian plant said on Monday: "We know the maintenance workers are having talks with the Ford management on Wednesday and we're hopeful that they will reach an agreement."

He added that after Tuesday's stoppage, Genk would not produce any Transits before Thursday.

Nissan to Expand Plant in Japan, Making it Biggest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. said Monday that it will expand the capacity of its car plant at Kanba, on the island of Kyushu, by 66.7 percent to 600,000 vehicles a year, making it Nissan's largest plant.

The company will invest of 100 billion yen (\$700 million) in the project, including the cost of building an auto-parts plant and car depot nearby, a spokesman said.

In Detroit, meanwhile, Nissan's U.S. unit said it would invest \$25 million in a project to make engines for a minivan to be produced by Nissan and Ford Motor Co.

The venture, which was announced in September 1988, involves a vehicle designed by Nissan and assembled by Ford at its plant in Ohio.

GM's Part-Owned Saab Unit Is Hit by Strike in Finland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Car production at a plant partly owned by General Motors Corp. in Finland was halted Monday by a one-day strike, a spokesman for the company, Oy Saab-Valmet AB, said.

Saab-Valmet is owned by Valmet Oy of Finland and Saab Automobile AB, a company formed by Saab-Scania AB of Sweden and General Motors. The facility makes 154 Saab cars a day.

About 1,800 workers at the plant in the western city of Uusikaupunki joined the strike, which was sparked by the company's decision not to hire a worker after a trial period had ended, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, General Motors said that a group of its employees, led by an engineer, George Lyon, had

Amid Soft Sales, Chrysler Extends Many Incentives

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said that it is extending many of its buyer-incentive programs through the end of February and that it is offering \$50 to consumers who purchase a vehicle after test-driving it, even if it is not Chrysler-made.

Although some incentive programs slated to end Wednesday have been extended, rebate offers on Chrysler minivans, including the Dodge Caravan, Plymouth Voyager and Town & Country, will end. The new test-drive offer aims at getting consumers to shop around and compare Chrysler vehicles with other makers' cars.

The 1990 models and rebates added to the guaranteed rebate program include: \$2,000 on Dodge Ramchargers; \$1,500 on Dodge Monaco ES and some full-size Ram Van conversions; \$1,000 on Plymouth Horizon, Dodge Omni, Chrysler LeBaron sedan, Dodge Monaco LE, Dakota S, two- and four-wheel diesel pickups, full-size Ram Van and Ram Wagon models, Comanche and Grand Wagoneer, and \$500 on Wrangler.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Amer. President Cos

Amer. Tel. & Tel

Block & Decker

Cospar Ind.

Donnelley (R.R.) Sons

Georgia-Pacific

McDonald's

Phillips Petroleum

Union Carbide

U.S. Steel

U.S. West

U.S. Fidelity

U.S. Fidelity

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EXPORT: Firms Say Dollar Fall May Not Be Key to Slimmer Trade Gap

(Continued from first finance page)

Cottam to sell the brush in Japan for fewer yen, without sacrificing profit.

But if a lower price might increase sales by \$100,000, the assignment of more sales representatives abroad would raise sales by a much greater amount, Mr. Cottam said.

"It is hard to sort out which is more important, a good sales network or a weak dollar," he said.

"Some companies do not get excited about the dollar's fluctuating value because they are largely immune to it."

Boeing Co. is in this category, and its overseas sales of commercial airliners alone account for \$1 billion of the nation's \$31 billion in monthly exports. Boeing bills foreign customers in dollars, not in their currencies.

"And all Boeing's costs are in dollars, even payment for the many parts purchased abroad. Boeing offices a German supplier, for instance, to absorb the exchange loss, when a falling U.S. currency makes each dollar collected from Boeing worth perhaps 1.60 DM instead of 1.49 DM."

Then there are companies that avoid the issue by putting factories abroad to supply foreign markets, thus shifting most costs out of dollars.

And others who might favor a cheaper dollar for exports, worry about the negative side: A weak dollar encourages foreign competitors to put factories in the United States. When the dollar declines, the same yen or mark buys more dollars to invest.

Against this ambivalence, Mr. Fites of Caterpillar sounds particularly uneasy. Caterpillar earth-moving machines made in Peoria, Illinois, compete head to head against essentially similar equipment made in Japan.

These huge machines sell for about \$500,000, and everyone is cutting prices to win sales around the world. Caterpillar's discounts, however, have cut into the corporation's profits, Mr. Fites said.

The Japanese, on the other hand, have been saved from this anguish because of the dollar's appreciation since 1988.

The U.S. currency has gone from 120 yen to 144 yen, which means the Japanese could cut their prices in dollars by 20 percent and still collect the same number of yen.

"If the yen-dollar relationship stays where it is, wait and see what happens to our trade deficit in six months," Mr. Fites said. "It will go back up again."

He is probably overstating the case. Even without rising exports, a weak American economy could reduce the demand for imports, and as imports declined, so would the trade deficit. But Mr. Fites' point is essentially correct.

Commerce Department data show clearly that exports begin to rise two years after the dollar begins to lose value.

LVMH MOËT HENNESSY . LOUIS VUITTON

PRELIMINARY 1989 SALES

LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton announced 1989 preliminary consolidated net sales of FF 19.7 billion, an increase of 19.6 % over the 1988 level. On a constant exchange rate basis, net sales would have increased by 17.2 %, in line with forecasts.

Segment	1988	1989	% change
In millions of FF			
Champagne & wines	4,876	5,171	+ 6.0 %
Cognac & spirits	4,083	5,066	+ 24.1 %
Luggage, leather goods & accessories	3,530	4,699	+ 33.1 %
Perfumes & beauty products	3,735	4,479	+ 19.9 %
Horticulture	218	249	+ 14.2 %
Total	16,442	19,664	+ 19.6 %

In the Champagne and wines segment, the increase in sales on a comparable structural basis would have been 8.6 %, reflecting a 1 % increase in champagne sales volume and a significant rise in selling prices.

In the Cognac and spirits segment, the 24.1 % increase in sales results from an 8 % growth in sales volume combined with a strong increase in sales of older qualities.

In the Luggage, leather goods and accessories segment, Louis Vuitton Malletier recorded a 32.7 % growth in sales in 1989, reflecting a 28 % increase in volume; same-store sales grew by 20 %.

Finally, in the Perfumes and beauty products segment, total sales rose by 19.9 %, with growth evenly spread among the three companies of the segment, Parfums Christian Dior, Parfums Givenchy and Roc. The year was marked by the launch of Dior's Fahrenheit men's cologne in Asia and North America and the introduction by Givenchy of a makeup and a skincare line.

Based on preliminary indications, LVMH net income for 1989 is expected to show an increase of more than 45 %.



GREECE: ON THE EVE OF A NEW ERA

Athens, February 27-28, 1990

THE CONFERENCE

The International Herald Tribune and the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce are holding a two-day conference in Athens that will review major new developments in Greece, particularly focusing on how the government and EC policies will affect the future business climate.

AMONG THE TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED:

- The Greek Economy: Need For Stability & Growth
- Investing In Greece: Today's Incentives & Improvements
- Greece & 1992: Challenges & Prospects
- Greece's Financial Services Sector
- The Political Outlook: Consensus Or Confrontation?
- Greece & "The New Europe"

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IBM Hellenic S.A.

THE SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE:

Professor Xenophon Zolotas, Prime Minister of Greece
Constantine K. Mitsotakis, President of New Democracy Party
Andreas G. Papandreu, President of PASOK Party
Andreas Andrianopoulos, Member of Parliament
Stelios Argyros, President of the Federation of Greek Industries
Miltiades Evert, Member of Parliament
George Gerzimatias, Minister of National Economy
Thomas Huertas, Chief of Staff/Strategic Planning - Citibank, London
Demetris Koulourianos, Permanent Representative for Greece to the OECD, Paris
Leon Melas, President of the Federation of Greek Industries
Vasso Papandreu, Commissioner for Social Affairs, EC, Brussels
Constantine Simitis, Minister of Education
U.S. Ambassador Michael G. Sotirios
West German Ambassador W.G. von Schulenburg
George Souflias, Minister of Finance
Edward Streator, President, American Chamber of Commerce in the U.K. and former U.S. Ambassador to the OECD

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference fee is Drs 70,000 for those registering within Greece and US\$450.00 for participants registering from outside of Greece. Fees must be paid in advance and will be refunded, less a US\$50.00 administration charge, for any cancellation received in writing on or before February 23. Those cancelling after February 23 will be charged the full fee. Substitutions can be made at any time.

REGISTRATION FORM

To register for the conference, please fill out the form below and fax it to Jane Blackmore in London on (441) 836 07 17. International Herald Tribune, 83 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, Telephone (441) 379 43 02. Please find enclosed a check made payable to the International Herald Tribune. Please invoice.

Title (Mr. Mrs. Ms. Dr.): _____ First Name: _____
Surname: _____ Position: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____
City: _____
Country: _____
Telephone: _____
Fax: _____

CONFERENCE LOCATION

The conference will be held at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, 88/89 Syngrou Avenue, GR11745 Athens, Greece. The hotel is holding a limited number of rooms at preferential rates of Drs. 14,000 for a single or a double room. Please contact the hotel directly to make your room reservation. Telephone: (30 1) 90 23 886. Fax: (30 1) 92 17 663. Telex: 221 554.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Government Backs ACEC Investigation

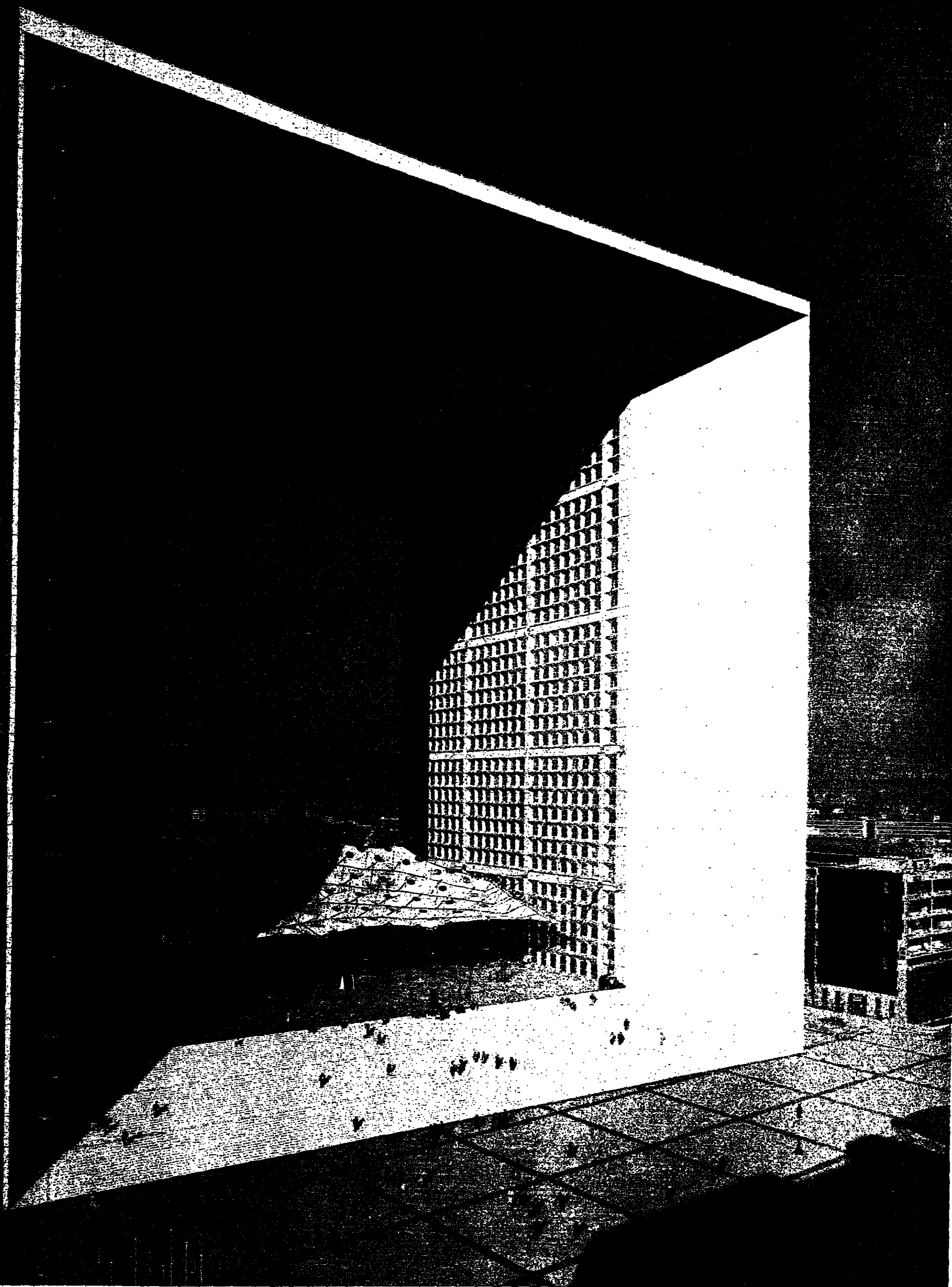
Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of the monomer.

The December reported average mortgage from January to December is 7.16 percent. And 73 percent of the new loans in December are 6 percent or less, compared with 69 percent in November.

The December rise in mortgage rates was led by the 30-year mortgage rate, which rose 1/8 percent to 8.13 percent in December, the rate for the 15-year mortgage rose 1/8 percent to 7.63 percent, and the one-year mortgage rate rose 1/8 percent to 6.75 percent.

The December rise in mortgage rates was led by the 30-year mortgage rate, which rose 1/8 percent to 8.13 percent in December, the rate for the 15-year mortgage rose 1/8 percent to 7.63 percent, and the one-year mortgage rate rose 1/8 percent to 6.75 percent.

responsibility for the Common Market was whether it should lay out monetary union with a Euro and a common currency, an export growing interest on the way to avoid serious economic problems and a common bank, who also satisfied the rest the outsiders would not have to private banks. Officials are listening to the ECSC whose goal is to build a common market in Europe. But even only the main religious in the last three years.



The Grande Arche de la Defense, was dedicated by President François Mitterrand as a monument to the bicentenary of the French revolution. This cube, measuring 110 metres on each side, weighing 300.000 tons and built on 12 piles, was another in the many challenges met with confidence by the Bouygues group. An example of the construction techniques innovated by Bouygues, and used for the first time, is the placing of 2.500 ton girders to form the roof over an open space. This achievement is a tribute to the men at Bouygues and their technical capacity and strong passion as professional worldwide builders. Whatever the challenge... wherever the challenge... the solution is a construction by Bouygues.

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Japan Sets Conditions For Opening Oil Market

Agence France-Press
ABU DHABI — Japan wants reciprocal treatment and guaranteed oil supplies as terms for opening its oil refining and retail market to Gulf states, a senior Abu Dhabi oil official was quoted Monday as saying.

"Reciprocal treatment means that we should allow the Japanese to enter joint ventures in the petrochemical sector and other industries associated with oil," Salim Al Dhahiri, chairman of the Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Investment Company, told the daily newspaper Al Bayan.

He said that Japanese oil officials had set three conditions for opening the markets: An agreement between Arab investors and Japan, reciprocal treatment and Japan's access to a long-term source of crude oil.

In return, Japan could give access to its technology and experience in the oil and petrochemical industries and in operating refineries, he said.

But Mr. Al Dhahiri said Arab investment in Japan would be costly and yield lower returns than other international markets.

However, Japan's decision to open its markets would encourage Gulf oil states to invest, he said.

Mr. Al Dhahiri's comments came as Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, Sheikh Hisham Mohi ed-Din Nazer, asked Japan to import more crude oil from his country.

Industry sources said Mr. Nazer made the request during a meeting in Tokyo Monday with leaders of Japan's electric power and oil industries, the sources said.

Japan's imports of Saudi Arabian crude oil dropped 2 percent last year, the International Trade and Industry Ministry in Tokyo said.

Japanese Aid Sought
 OPEC called on Japan on Monday to provide part of the \$60 billion investment it believes will be necessary in the next 10 years to meet increased demand, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

OPEC's secretary-general, Su-broto, said that the organization must raise capacity by up to six million barrels per day.

Thailand Tackles Energy Demand

Reuters
BANGKOK — Thailand's booming economy and soaring energy demand have prompted its oil refineries to expand capacity and the government to allow a new facility to open, government officials said.

They said a record 15 percent increase in domestic consumption of finished oil products in 1989, after two straight years of double-digit economic growth, had sharply increased the country's shortage of domestic refining capacity.

Demand for refined petroleum products last year averaged 239,540 barrels a day. But since the combined capacity of three local oil refineries totaled only 243,000 barrels a day, Thailand was forced to import the balance.

The state-owned Petroleum Authority of Thailand said the country imported 111,370 barrels a day of refined products in 1989, up from 90,280 barrels a year earlier and 66,000 barrels in 1987.

Oil company executives forecast that imports would increase a further 12 percent to 15 percent this year, and at least 8 percent to 10 percent annually up to 1995.

Earlier this month, the government approved a plan for Shell Co. of Thailand Ltd., a unit of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, to invest \$620 million

in a new refinery at Mah Ta Phud, southeast of Bangkok. The refinery, which will have a capacity of 145,000 barrels a day, will not begin operating until the second half of 1994.

At present, Shell does not have its own refinery in Thailand, despite its 25 percent share of the local retail oil market. The company's share of the Thai refining industry has come through its 15 percent stake in Thai Oil Co., operator of the largest of three refineries in the country.

Oil company executives forecast that imports would rise 12 percent to 15 percent this year.

Meanwhile, Thai Oil, in which the government has a 49 percent interest, is investing \$345 million to raise capacity to 183,500 barrels a day by 1992, from 115,800 barrels at present.

Korn Dabbarungsri, minister in charge of petroleum affairs, said last week that the government was weighing a proposal for private partners to invest about \$350 million in a refinery.

Bangkok has announced plans to boost the capacity of its suburban Bangkok refinery to 105,000 barrels a day by 1992, from 65,000 now.

The third operator, Exxon Corp.'s Esso Standard Thailand Ltd. unit, also intends to seek government approval for its plan to spend \$200 million to streamline its Si Racha refinery.

Yen Bonds Find Favor Again With Foreign Central Banks

Reuters
TOKYO — Foreign central banks have increased their holdings of yen bonds because of rising yields on the bonds, major Japanese brokers said Monday.

The total amount of bond purchases is not known, as central banks buy directly from banks and

brokers. But some brokers estimated that such purchases since late December 1989 at almost 100 billion yen (\$700 million).

The fresh purchases by central banks are the first in four or five years; the banks had been cutting back their yen bond holdings due to declining yields, brokers said.

With yields climbing after three increases last year in Japan's discount rate, the central banks have been reversing policy. In the recent round of buying, the banks have generally preferred to buy 10-year government bonds with three to six years' life remaining to maturity.

"We are seeing some shift in international capital portfolios," said Hirohiko Okumura, chief economist of Nomura Research Institute. The recent rise in long-term yield has convinced some Asian and Middle Eastern investors to start buying yen bonds, he added.

Nonresidents of Japan had outstanding yen bond holdings of around 6.2 trillion yen as of April 1989, official figures show.

Japanese Prefer American Banks And Brokerages

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Japanese business leaders favor American banks and securities concerns over other foreign firms operating in Japan, a poll published Monday found.

The Japan Economic Journal poll, carried out on 1,825 financial directors by the Nikkei media group, said Citibank was the most respected bank while Merrill Lynch & Co. was the leading securities firm.

Three Swiss banks figured in the top 10. Credit Suisse was second, Swiss Bank Corp. third and Union Bank of Switzerland last.

Besides Citibank, which was picked because of its size and scope in Japan, three other American banks finished in the top 10. Chase Manhattan Bank was in fourth place, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. seventh and Bank of America eighth.

West Germany's Deutsche Bank AG and Commerzbank finished fifth and 10th respectively.

Indonesia Clamps Limit On Low-Cost Credits

Reuters
JAKARTA — Indonesia announced Monday major changes in its domestic credit system, including a limit on those eligible for cheap central-bank credits and an end to export-credit subsidies.

Bank Indonesia's export-credit subsidies will have to be financed by banks based on market rates, starting March 31.

The central bank's governor, Adrianus Mooy, told reporters that the bank's credits — known as liquidity credits — are inflationary and make it difficult to implement effective monetary policy. He said the changes would help depress high commercial interest rates.

Total liquidity credits at the end of November 1989, the latest period for which figures were available, were 16.7 trillion rupiah (\$9.3 billion); they have been growing by nearly 2 trillion rupiah annually.

The average interest rate on the credits is 5 percent, about one-third of commercial rates.

A foreign banker said he was

worried about the changes in export-credit subsidies, which his bank used a lot.

But an Indonesian banker observed that Indonesia had come under pressure from trading partners to end the subsidy, and demand would now switch to foreign-currency loans, which would help push down rupiah interest rates.

Export credits totaled about 3 trillion rupiah at the end of November.

Most of the new regulations take effect on Feb. 1, with a one- to three-month transition period.

Mr. Mooy did not say what percentage of loans currently go to borrowers now no longer eligible, but said that in these cases they would become general loans.

The statement said that banks, other than foreign and joint-venture banks, will also have to provide 20 percent of total credits to small businesses, defined as those with assets other than land and buildings of no more than 600 million rupiah.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
2900	1550	39250
2800	1450	38750
2700	1350	38250
2600	1250	37750
2500	1150	37250
2400	1050	36750
2300	950	36250
2200	850	35750
2100	750	35250
2000	650	34750
1900	550	34250
1800	450	33750
1700	350	33250
1600	250	32750
1500	150	32250
1400	50	31750
1300	0	31250
1200	0	30750
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700	0	28250
600	0	27750
500	0	27250
400	0	26750
300	0	26250
200	0	25750
100	0	25250
0	0	24750

Sources: Datastream, Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

Malaysia Farm Workers Vow Strike

Reuters
KUALA LUMPUR — More than 65,000 Malaysian plantation workers have threatened to stage a nationwide strike Wednesday unless their employers agree to demands for a monthly wage scheme, union officials said Monday.

"All I can say is that the notice for the strike was issued last week and we plan to go ahead with the

action on Wednesday," said A. N. Namukundan, executive secretary of the National Union of Plantation Workers.

Union officials said the Labor Ministry was likely to intervene by then to try to avert the strike, which could cripple more than 1,000 rubber, palm oil, coconut and cocoa plantations.

"The Labor Minister is likely to step in and get both sides back to

the negotiation table," an official of the plantation workers' union said.

Malaysia is the world's largest producer of palm oil and rubber, and ranks fourth in cocoa. These commodities generate about 16 percent of the country's gross domestic product.

The plantation workers are currently paid an average daily wage of \$4.40.

Sri Lanka Buys Iranian Crude From Daewoo

Reuters
COLOMBO — Sri Lanka bought 240,000 metric tons of Iranian oil in the past three months under an agreement with a South Korean trading house, officials of the state-owned Ceylon Petroleum Corp. said Monday.

They said Ceylon Petroleum had contracted in September to buy 750,000 tons of Iranian light crude from Daewoo Corp. under deferred payment terms in the year to October 1990.

An opposition member, Clement Goonaratne, criticized the deal, saying that Ceylon Petroleum was paying \$16.50 a barrel for the oil when it could have bought it directly from Iran for only \$16.10 a barrel.

Power and Energy Minister Festus Perera said the Daewoo deal was accepted because Sri Lanka was able to buy the oil on a year's credit.

Dhaka to Issue Securities

Reuters
DHAKA, Bangladesh — The Bangladesh Parliament has passed a bill authorizing the central bank to issue its own securities at varying interest rates, a move the bank says is aimed at stabilizing the country's monetary system.

Finance Minister Wahidul Huq, introducing the bill on Sunday, said it would enhance the bank's authority to regulate inflation.

The central bank reduced the benchmark bank rate by one percentage point, to 9.75 percent, effective Jan. 1. The government has asked all commercial banks to cut 10 taka (30 cents) from all categories of accounts in a fiscal drive to mobilize 30 million taka.

The World Bank said in a recent report that Bangladesh might face a revenue shortfall of up to 10 billion taka by the end of fiscal 1989-90, which ends June 30.

Heavy Selling Reported In Jakarta Cement Firm

Reuters
JAKARTA — Turnover on the Jakarta stock market was high on Monday, mainly because 20.2 million shares of the cement company PT Semen Cibinong changed hands. The value of the stock fell 1,150 rupiah (64 cents) from Friday's close to 10,700, the exchange said.

Cibinong floated 14 million shares on Monday. The exchange said total volume was 20.49 million shares and that the official index fell 6.63 to 441.25.

AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades reported. Via The Associated Press.

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SPORTS

LSU Sends UNLV Into Poll Spin

The Associated Press

Nevada-Las Vegas tried to stop Chris Jackson, Louisiana State's All-America sophomore, with a box-and-one defense. It didn't work.

LSU outlasted UNLV, 107-105, on Sunday as Jackson shredded the Rebels for 35 points.

The victory helped LSU advance Monday from No. 16 to No. 14 in

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The Associated Press's college basketball poll, UNLV fell from No. 5 to No. 12. (See Scoreboard.)

LSU (14-4) trailed, 27-13, in the first half but outscored UNLV by 45-22 the remainder of the period. Jackson had 21 points in that stretch.

UNLV (14-4) cut a nine-point deficit to two points, 101-99, as LSU's Randy Devall missed the first shot in two straight one-and-one free-throw situations. But Devall went to the line for his third time in 43 seconds and hit both to make it 103-99 with 25 seconds left in the game.

Anderson Hunt led UNLV with 31 points, Larry Johnson had 27 and David Butler 22.

No. 5 Duke 88, No. 17 Georgia Tech 86. Sophomore Brian Davis, who had scored just 67 points all season, had 16, including nine of Duke's final 12 points, as the Blue Devils rallied from a 12-point deficit in the final 11:52 in Durham, North Carolina. Dennis Scott led Georgia Tech (12-4) with 36 points.

A 13-2 run gave Duke (18-3) its first lead of the game, 77-76, with 4:18 left on two free throws by Christian Laettner, who led the Blue Devils with 19 points. They took the lead for good, 83-80, on a three-pointer by Phil Henderson with 2:09 left.

No. 19 Minnesota 108, No. 22 Indiana 89. Kevin Lynch scored nine of his 17 points during a 32-9 first-half run in Minneapolis, and Minnesota (14-4) scored the most points ever against an Indiana team coached by Bob Knight. The Gophers beat Indiana for the first time in their last 16 meetings.

Minnesota (14-4) scored 100 points in a conference game for the first time since 1977. Willie Burton led six Gophers in double figures with 22 points. Calbert Cheaney had 24 for the Hoosiers (13-4).

Squalid Stadiums Must Be Upgraded, British Report Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A group appointed to study the soccer disaster that caused 95 deaths last April called on British clubs Monday to upgrade their often century-old stadiums, which it described as squalid.

Known hooligans should be banned, and throwing missiles, chanting obscene or racial abuse or invading the field should become criminal offenses, the group, headed by a senior judge, Lord Justice Peter Taylor, recommended.

The group was formed to study the tragedy at Hillsborough Stadium in Sheffield, in which 95 fans were crushed to death at a cup match between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest.

Those who died, mainly Liverpool supporters, were standing on one of the tiered standing areas that have been a popular at English grounds since the turn of the century. The fans were toppled when latecomers surged into the area.

Many of the dead were forced against a high metal fence designed to stop fans from invading the field.

The group's 109-page report, noting that nearly all Britain's major soccer stadiums are about 100

years old, said first and second division clubs should phase out the terraces within five years and replace them with seats by August, 1999.

It said the high, spiked fences used to segregate rival fans were intimidating, ugly and demoralizing, and called for those "prison-type" barricades to be removed.

"I know of no other sport or entertainment in a civilized country in which it is necessary to keep those attending from attacking each other," Taylor said.

Generally, the report said that British soccer clubs treated fans like second-class citizens and must provide safer, more comfortable stadiums to remove the "blight" of violence.

Such tragedies could recur unless drastic action was taken, it said.

It sharply criticized a government proposal, strongly backed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and approved by Parliament, to have soccer fans carry identity cards. Taylor said such a program could lead to crowding and create the very situation that led to the Hillsborough deaths.

Home Secretary David Waddington, to whom Taylor submitted

the report, told the House of Commons that the prime minister was backing off plans to implement the membership program this year.

"In the light of this advice, the government have decided not to proceed with the implementation of this scheme," Waddington said.

Last week, Thatcher called on clubs to spend more on improving facilities and less on buying expensive players.

The report called on police to review their procedures. They had been widely criticized after the Hillsborough accident for opening a gate to relieve a crush outside the stadium, which led to a human flood pouring into the ground.

The government said it would do all it could to make sure the report's recommendations were implemented. But soccer officials said the inquiry's main finding — that all 92 league clubs switch to all-seater stadiums by the turn of the century — would cost almost a quarter-billion dollars.

Clubs that failed to meet the deadline could be forced to close.

An interim report last autumn by Taylor, who conducted a public hearing into the tragedy, blamed poor police practices, ineffective

management and outmoded facilities for the highest documented death toll at a European sports event.

At his urging, the Football League cut standing-room capacity at its stadiums by 15 percent this season. Attendance at league matches is up for the second consecutive year and — with the season half over — reports of fan violence have been few.

But Taylor said the interim measures were not enough.

Referring to past tragedies, including the deaths of 56 fans in a fire at Bradford's stadium in 1985, the reputation of English fans for rowdiness at matches, and the fact that the newest stadium in the nation's top soccer league is 45 years old, Taylor said that dramatic action was needed.

Police and soccer authorities should experiment with electronic

"tagging" for people known to take part in violence, or "hooliganism," at soccer matches, he said. Under the tagging plan, hooligans would be barred from matches and police could keep track of their whereabouts with electronic tracers attached to their legs.

Failure to take drastic action could lead to a recurrence of the Hillsborough tragedy, Taylor said, adding that he was concerned by the complacency his inquiry found among authorities.

"It was chilling to hear the same refrain from directors at several clubs I visited: 'Hillsborough was horrible but, of course, it couldn't have happened here,'" the judge said. "Couldn't it?"

Waddington reiterated the government's stand that soccer would have to pay for stadium improvements from its own pockets, a

stance soccer officials said would hurt the game.

Andy Williamson, assistant secretary of the Football League, said the cost of replacing standing room with seats at the 92 clubs would come to £30 million (\$49.5 million). But, he added, that would be only a fraction of the total cost.

"Many of these seats are open and would need roofed before seats could be introduced," he said. "This would be by far the most costly part of the exercise — at least another £100 million (\$165 million)."

"There are major implications and, in some cases, it will be easier for clubs to build a completely new stadium."

"Clubs do realize that their present facilities are no longer acceptable," Williamson said. "They want to make improvements."

(Reuters, AP)

Arnie Can Still Skin Old Foes

United Press International

KAILUA-KONA, Hawaii — Arnold Palmer sank a \$215,000 birdie putt on the 16th hole to claim the Senior Skins title in a tournament that featured fellow golf legends Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Gary Player.

"I've played in every Skins Game since 1983 and this is the first one I've won," said Palmer, 60, who earned \$240,000 of the \$450,000 prize money Sunday.

In the Senior Skins, only four golfers compete. The first six holes are worth \$15,000 each, the second six \$25,000 apiece and the third six \$35,000 each. The money goes to the low scorer on each hole. If there is no single low scorer, the money carries over to the next hole.

Nicklaus and Trevino had recently turned 50 and were playing in their first Senior Skins. Nicklaus won \$140,000 and Trevino \$70,000. Player was left out of the midway.

The foursome played seven holes Saturday without anyone winning money. That ended immediately Sunday. Nicklaus hit his tee shot on the 140-yard, eighth hole three feet from the cup and sank his putt.

"What a way to get your heart started first thing in the morning," he said of the \$140,000 shot.

Palmer, thanks to a putting tip he had received from Trevino before play began Sunday, sank an eight-footer for birdie on the next hole to claim \$25,000. "Lee suggested I move my left footings back and it seemed to help," said Palmer, who added birdies at the 12th, 15th and 16th.

Money carried over from the tenth through the 15th. On the decisive 16th, Palmer put his approach to within three feet of the pin to set up his \$215,000 birdie.

The players had to go two extra holes because no one won on the 17th and 18th. Trevino pocketed \$70,000 on the second overtime hole with a par while Palmer hit into the water and Nicklaus three-putted.

■ Armour Wins in Phoenix

Tommy Armour III won his first victory on the U.S. Professional Golf Association Tour on Sunday with a 3-under-par 68 in the final round of the Phoenix Open in Scottsdale, Arizona. (See Scoreboard.)

Top Australians Fall Short of Gold, Games Face First Steroid Case Ever

The Associated Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Debbie Flintoff-King's dream of a gold medal in her third and last Commonwealth Games appearance for Australia was shattered Monday as England's Sally Gunnell wore her down to win the 400-meter hurdles.

Flintoff-King, 29, couldn't reproduce the finish that

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

carried her to the gold medal at the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. She had to be satisfied with the silver after she mistimed the last hurdle.

At the other end of the generation gap, swimmer Hayley Lewis, 15, failed to win a record fifth gold medal when Canada's Nancy Sweetnam won the women's 200-meter individual medley in 2:17.13.

Lewis powered to a personal best time, but had to be content with the bronze medal behind Sweetnam and fellow Australian Jodie Clatworthy. (See Scoreboard.)

The Brisbane schoolgirl has one more chance to set a record of five golds when she competes in the 200-meter butterfly Tuesday.

Monday's program was overshadowed, however, when an Indian weightlifter, Subrata Kumar Paul,

became the first athlete to test positive for anabolic steroids in the 60-year history of the games. Paul had won two silver medals and one bronze in the 67.5-kilogram (149-pound) category.

The Indian delegation chief, Kanwaljit Singh Bains, said Monday night that Paul had been sent home. "We are feeling very bad," Bains said. "We are completely against drug abuse."

Dr. Howell Jones, chairman of the Commonwealth Games Federation medical commission, said that if a second test confirmed that Bains had used steroids, he would be called before the federation's court of appeal. Under the federation's constitution, competitors who use banned drugs are disqualified, forced to hand back any medals and expelled from the games.

Sebastian Coe, attempting to end his glittering 14-year running career with gold medals in the 800 and 1,500 meters, looked uncomfortable as he qualified for the final of the shorter distance, in which he holds the world record.

The 33-year-old Englishman finished fourth in the first 800-meter semifinal, which was good enough to give him an automatic spot in Thursday's final. But he left his final burst for home until the last 75 meters, just edging out teammate Iken Billy.



3 DAYS, 2 VICTORIES — Helmut Hoeflemer of Austria winning his second World Cup downhill in three days, at Val d'Isere, France. Steve Locher won the Super-G. See Scoreboard.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

CONSERVATIVE play was the key to victory in the 1989 United States Championship, which ended Dec. 3 in Long Beach, California.

The three players who shared first place — Sotir Rachev of Birmingham, Alabama, 20 years old, who won the international master rank at the tournament, and the grandmaster Roman Dzindzichashvili, 45, of New York and Yasser Seirawan, 29, of Seattle — lost only one game out of the total of 45 that they contested in the tournament. They also collectively turned in 31 draws.

They happily let the also-runs take the risks and pal the gambits. They did not begrudge them the prizes for the most imaginative performances. What mattered to the winners was generally to avoid losses while those around them suffered the setbacks that dropped them from contention.

A game that illustrated the winning style was Dzindzichashvili's seventh-round defeat of John Fedorowicz, also a New York grandmaster. Dzindzichashvili achieved clear positional advantage with chances to create a mating attack and when his opponent gave up a pawn, he took it and won the endgame.

Dzindzichashvili wisely refrained from playing 5...d5 because Fedorowicz has just finished a book on the Benko Gambit, which could come about with 5...b5? Moreover, the quiet, positional play that arises after 8...O-O is not devoid of problems for Black. For one thing, 8...N4d4 9 Qd4 d6 10 Qd3 Qa5 11 h3, in

preparing to defang 11...Qh5? by 12 g4 Qb4 13 B4 h5 14 Bg3 Qg5 15 f4, leaves Black with the problem of how to develop his c8 bishop.

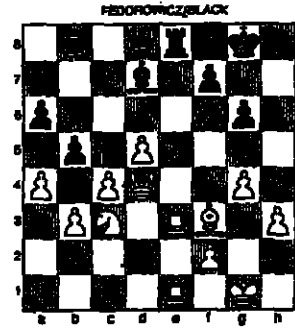
Black's 8...N4d4 is an attempt to drive the well-placed d4 knight from its dominating placement or, after 9 e3 Ng5 10 b3, safely to play 10...d6. But after 11 b3, what should Black have played, considering that 11...Bd7? 12 Nde2 would leave the e5 knight stranded and vulnerable to 13 f4?

Fedorowicz's 11...Qa5 12 Bd2 N4d4 13 ed Ne6 encountered 14 Nb5! Qd8 (14...Qb6 fails against 15 Be3 a6 16 d5) 15 d5! Nb8 (15...Ba1 16 Qa1 Ne5 17 Bb6 Re8 18 f4 wins a piece) 16 Bc3 Bc7 17 Ne3, which left White with a spatial advantage and Black with a vulnerable e pawn.

After 24 Bf3, the situation was serious for Black — the threat was 25 h4 and 26 g5, opening the h file and preparing to double rooks there against the black king. Fedorowicz could not stall but had to strive for immediate counterplay with 24...b5.

The trouble was that after 25 ab 26 cb, it was impossible to recapture with 26...Bb5? because 27 Nb5 Rb5 28 Qf6! wins a piece.

The problem for White of the king-and-queen-side ending after 37 Kd3 was to force king entry into the black position. It required a circuitous route from 42 Ke3 to 50 Ka5 to 60 Kf7. After 61 Bf1, Black's situation was hopeless — 61...h5 would lose to 62 Kf6 Nf3 63 gh Nf4 64 h6. Fedorowicz gave up.



Position after 24...b5

ENGLISH OPENING

White: 1. e4 2. e5 3. Nf3 4. Nc3 5. Bb5 6. Bc4 7. d4 8. Qd2 9. O-O 10. Bg5 11. Bf3 12. Bb5 13. Bc4 14. Bb5 15. Bc4 16. Bb5 17. Bc4 18. Bb5 19. Bc4 20. Bb5 21. Bc4 22. Bb5 23. Bc4 24. Bb5 25. Bc4 26. Bb5 27. Bc4 28. Bb5 29. Bc4 30. Bb5 31. Bc4 32. Bb5 33. Bc4 34. Bb5 35. Bc4 36. Bb5 37. Bc4 38. Bb5 39. Bc4 40. Bb5 41. Bc4 42. Bb5 43. Bc4 44. Bb5 45. Bc4 46. Bb5 47. Bc4 48. Bb5 49. Bc4 50. Bb5 51. Bc4 52. Bb5 53. Bc4 54. Bb5 55. Bc4 56. Bb5 57. Bc4 58. Bb5 59. Bc4 60. Bb5 61. Bc4 62. Bb5 63. Bc4 64. Bb5 65. Bc4 66. Bb5 67. Bc4 68. Bb5 69. Bc4 70. Bb5 71. Bc4 72. Bb5 73. Bc4 74. Bb5 75. Bc4 76. Bb5 77. Bc4 78. Bb5 79. Bc4 80. Bb5 81. Bc4 82. Bb5 83. Bc4 84. Bb5 85. Bc4 86. Bb5 87. Bc4 88. Bb5 89. Bc4 90. Bb5 91. Bc4 92. Bb5 93. Bc4 94. Bb5 95. Bc4 96. Bb5 97. Bc4 98. Bb5 99. Bc4 100. Bb5

Black: 1. ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ... 5. ... 6. ... 7. ... 8. ... 9. ... 10. ... 11. ... 12. ... 13. ... 14. ... 15. ... 16. ... 17. ... 18. ... 19. ... 20. ... 21. ... 22. ... 23. ... 24. ... 25. ... 26. ... 27. ... 28. ... 29. ... 30. ... 31. ... 32. ... 33. ... 34. ... 35. ... 36. ... 37. ... 38. ... 39. ... 40. ... 41. ... 42. ... 43. ... 44. ... 45. ... 46. ... 47. ... 48. ... 49. ... 50. ... 51. ... 52. ... 53. ... 54. ... 55. ... 56. ... 57. ... 58. ... 59. ... 60. ... 61. ... 62. ... 63. ... 64. ... 65. ... 66. ... 67. ... 68. ... 69. ... 70. ... 71. ... 72. ... 73. ... 74. ... 75. ... 76. ... 77. ... 78. ... 79. ... 80. ... 81. ... 82. ... 83. ... 84. ... 85. ... 86. ... 87. ... 88. ... 89. ... 90. ... 91. ... 92. ... 93. ... 94. ... 95. ... 96. ... 97. ... 98. ... 99. ... 100. ...

White: 1. e4 2. e5 3. Nf3 4. Nc3 5. Bb5 6. Bc4 7. d4 8. Qd2 9. O-O 10. Bg5 11. Bf3 12. Bb5 13. Bc4 14. Bb5 15. Bc4 16. Bb5 17. Bc4 18. Bb5 19. Bc4 20. Bb5 21. Bc4 22. Bb5 23. Bc4 24. Bb5 25. Bc4 26. Bb5 27. Bc4 28. Bb5 29. Bc4 30. Bb5 31. Bc4 32. Bb5 33. Bc4 34. Bb5 35. Bc4 36. Bb5 37. Bc4 38. Bb5 39. Bc4 40. Bb5 41. Bc4 42. Bb5 43. Bc4 44. Bb5 45. Bc4 46. Bb5 47. Bc4 48. Bb5 49. Bc4 50. Bb5 51. Bc4 52. Bb5 53. Bc4 54. Bb5 55. Bc4 56. Bb5 57. Bc4 58. Bb5 59. Bc4 60. Bb5 61. Bc4 62. Bb5 63. Bc4 64. Bb5 65. Bc4 66. Bb5 67. Bc4 68. Bb5 69. Bc4 70. Bb5 71. Bc4 72. Bb5 73. Bc4 74. Bb5 75. Bc4 76. Bb5 77. Bc4 78. Bb5 79. Bc4 80. Bb5 81. Bc4 82. Bb5 83. Bc4 84. Bb5 85. Bc4 86. Bb5 87. Bc4 88. Bb5 89. Bc4 90. Bb5 91. Bc4 92. Bb5 93. Bc4 94. Bb5 95. Bc4 96. Bb5 97. Bc4 98. Bb5 99. Bc4 100. Bb5

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SPORTS

49ers (Yawn) Are Superb Again: Broncos Humiliated, 55-10

Elway, Not Defense, Gets the Blame

By William N. Wallace

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — John Elway's inability to get the Denver Broncos' passing offense going in the early part of the Super Bowl put an unrelenting burden on his defense teammates.

But Bobby Humphrey's fumble in the first quarter broke the game open for the 49ers.

Elway's faults were crucial in the opinion of Mike Lombardi, the pro personnel director for the Cleveland Browns, who compiled a program scouting report of the Broncos for The New York Times (JHT, Jan. 24).

"For the Broncos to win," said Lombardi, "they had to play well in every part of the game. There was no allowance for mistakes because they had so small a margin of error."

"And when Elway couldn't perform, they had no chance."

In the first half, Elway completed only 6 of 20 pass attempts for 64 yards. Twenty-seven of those yards came on a run by Humphrey after he caught a shovel pass from Elway behind the line of scrimmage.

"The Denver defense was a lot better than the offense," Lombardi said. "The defensive guys played pretty well in the beginning. At least they made the 49ers work hard to get those scores with long drives."

Lombardi's reference was to the four San Francisco scoring drives in the first half of 66, 55, 69 and 58 yards.

"But those defenses were on the field for too long, and the 49ers just won them down," San Francisco coach George Seifert said.

"The 49ers got the ball back at midfield and you just knew — at least I knew — they were going to score again. And, of course, they did, on the long pass to Jerry Rice."

The fumble by Humphrey came on first down at the Broncos' 48-yard line after they had kicked a field goal to narrow the 49er lead to 7-3 and then had forced San Francisco to punt for the first time.

"That was a disaster," said Jack

49ers Expect New Faces Next Year, Coach Says

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — Coach George Seifert and the San Francisco 49ers front office will spend the next few months trying to improve on perfection by making unspecified personnel changes.

John McVay, a 49ers vice president, said constant personnel change was one key to success.

"We've had about 14, 15 new guys every year," McVay said. "We're fearful of a sudden becoming an old football team."

"Even though we'll have most of our players back, the team will change," Seifert said Monday.

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ANALYSIS

Faulkner, director of football operations for the Los Angeles Rams, who compiled a scouting report of the 49ers for The Times (JHT, Jan. 24).

To get the field goal, one of 42 yards by David Treadwell, the Broncos drove 49 yards in 10 plays, mostly on the ground.

"Those running plays may have come as a surprise to the 49ers," said Faulkner. "They did to me. But then when the Broncos got down to the 25, Elway had three incompletions."

Faulkner was one of many who had predicted the 49ers would win.

"Joe Montana just had too many chances," Faulkner said at halftime when the outcome had been decided. The four touchdowns in their first 30 minutes were typical, he said.

"Montana did it with the short

passes. He only threw deep once in the first half, to Jerry Rice, and what did he get? A touchdown."

The 49ers played their possession game. They kept the ball away from Denver, and when the Broncos did get possession Elway couldn't do anything. Part of his problem was good defense, good coverage by the 49ers and an effective pass rush that made him get rid of the ball.

"I thought Roger Craig hurt the Broncos in the early going with his great running. And Tom Rathman made two big plays catching passes over the middle. Montana threw behind him on one of them, but Rathman made a great catch. He showed again that he's a terribly underrated player."

"The 49ers were far superior. Their only fault was their kicking game, when Mike Cofer missed a conversion kick after the second touchdown. But what difference did it make?"

In Lombardi's opinion, Elway's performance vindicated a public remark made recently by Terry Bradshaw, the quarterback who helped the Pittsburgh Steelers win four Super Bowl games and who is now a television commentator.

Bradshaw said that Elway could not be ranked with the great quarterbacks of the game because he had yet to play on the winning side in the Super Bowl.

"Who can say now Bradshaw was wrong?" Lombardi said.

Way ahead, Joe Montana was still up after a third-quarter TD.



Way ahead, Joe Montana was still up after a third-quarter TD.

Montana Has Record 5 TD Passes

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — When Joe Montana left the field with 11 minutes to play in Super Bowl XXIV, it was an act of mercy on the part of the San Francisco 49ers' coach, George Seifert.

Montana choreographed the most lopsided game in Super Bowl history on Sunday, completing a bowl-record five touchdown passes in a 55-10 ravaging of the former Denver Broncos.

The 49ers became the first National Football League team to win consecutive Super Bowl championships since the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1979 and 1980. The Steelers also now have to share their league record of four Super Bowl titles with the 49ers.

"The 49ers did what every expert said they would do: dominate us," the disconsolate Denver coach, Dan Ramey, said after the game had ended. "They're playing at a level right now not many people have ever matched. They're playing as well as anybody has ever played. They're incredible."

That goes double for Montana, who completed 22 of 29 passes for 297 yards and no interceptions. He wasn't sacked, he was rarely hurried or harassed and never fazed. "I think I might have gotten tougher to sack," he said. "I could play till I'm 40 if the offensive line plays like that."

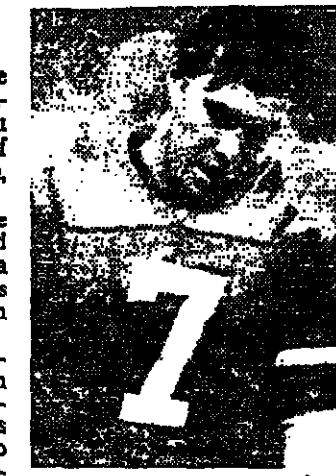
He was so invincible Sunday that he threw three consecutive touchdown passes on virtually the same route. He became the only three-time winner of the game's most valuable player award. Three of his touchdowns went to last year's Super Bowl MVP, wide receiver Jerry Rice. One went to wide receiver John Taylor. The other went to tight end Brent Jones. Fullback Tom Rathman rushed for two scores, tailback Roger Craig for one.

Montana's five touchdown passes took him past the former record set by Terry Bradshaw and Doug Williams. His 13 consecutive completions in a Super Bowl surpassed Phil Simms. He passed Roger Staubach's record for career completions in the Super Bowl, and passed Bradshaw for Super Bowl career yards. His career 122 attempts without an interception also set a Super Bowl record.

For Denver, it was another chapter in disappointing Super Bowl history. The Broncos' record in pro football's championship game is now 0-4, tying them for futility with the Minnesota Vikings. "Life is awfully cruel and tough to handle," Reeves said. "But we're grown men and we have to move on."

The Broncos have lost three Super Bowls in the last four years by an aggregate score of 136-40. At the end of the first quarter, the 49ers led, 13-3. At halftime it was 27-3. One play into the fourth quarter it was 48-3. With 14 minutes to play, 55-3.

"And it could have been uglier," Ron Holmes, the Broncos' defen-



John Elway near the end.

sive end, said. "Let's get this straight. The 49ers were a great team today. But they didn't do anything. We didn't play. We came out and essentially went through a practice session with the 49ers."

"We had four turnovers (including two interceptions and a fumble by shell-shocked John Elway), we gave up more than 400 total yards. We missed tackles, we missed assignments. We dropped passes, we blew coverages. There's a whole list of things. A long list. Anybody who looked at this game would have to ask, 'Man, were these guys really a professional football team?'"

And to think the Broncos thought themselves a better team than the one that lost to the New York Giants by 19 points and the Washington Redskins by 32 in recent Super Bowls. "I don't know why it's our team that's been blown out of Super Bowls," Greg Kragen, the nose tackle, said. "We just come here and fall apart completely."

The Broncos needed a game-long miracle performance from Elway, who instead produced eight yards rushing, 10 completions in 26 attempts for 108 yards and the two interceptions. He was sacked five times.

Elway didn't scramble, he barely ran, and often his throws were off target. His play reflected that of his team: dreary and uninspired.

"They were too good," Elway said. "The bottom line is we lost to a better team."

Perhaps the only strategic point of the game worth pointing out is that the Denver safeties, specifically Pro-Bowler Dennis Smith, figured the Denver defense would hit Rice and Taylor viciously and frequently and see if they could deal with it.

But Rice and Taylor ran free and easy, just as they have against everybody else in the NFL. On San Francisco's first touchdown, Rice caught a pass and not only survived a nasty hit from safety Steve Atwater but stayed upright and completed the 20-yard play that made it 7-0.

Denver got within 7-3 on David Treadwell's 42-yard field goal and threatened to provide some excitement by stopping the 49ers and taking the ball at midfield.

But the 49ers were on such a rampage that even the 49ers' linebacker, Matt Millen, felt sorry for Elway. After seeing him late in the game, Millen helped him up.

"He told me, 'See me after the game,'" Elway said. "He was trying to encourage me, but what could he say? It was their day."

Elway did run three yards on a draw play for Denver's only touchdown, but by that time few people were paying attention. San Francisco countered with two touchdowns, one three-yard run by Rathman and a one-yard burst by Craig after Elway had been sacked and fumbled.

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VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Are Montana and 49ers the Best of All Time? No

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — With their rout of the Denver Broncos, Joe Montana and the San Francisco 49ers answered all the questions except the two that can never be answered with certainty: In pro football history, is Montana the best quarterback? Are the 49ers the best team?

To raise those questions, Montana and the 49ers had to be superb in the Superdome. And they were.

Montana's record five touchdown passes sliced the Broncos' defense that had allowed the fewest points during the regular season.

After their performance, it's understandable to rave that both Montana and the 49ers are the best ever. But it's not that simple.

In these Super Bowl playoffs, it's as if Montana has been putting on a passing clinic. As the best quarterback of his era, he surely deserves to be listed with the best of other stars: Sammy Baugh and Sid Luckman, Otto Graham, Johnny Unitas, Bart Starr, Joe Namath, Roger Staubach and Terry Bradshaw.

But better? No. Why not? Because any quarterback is only as good as the rules and the quality of both his team and the opposition permit him to be.

Under the current rules that prevent defensive backs from bumping pass receivers, Montana and all the other current quarterbacks have an edge on passers of the past. Dan Marino, remember, threw 48 touchdown passes for the Miami Dolphins during the 1984 season, a total never approached in previous eras.

As the 49ers soared to three Super Bowl championships over the last six seasons, Montana has scored in stature. All the best quarterbacks have been fortunate enough to be on the best teams, if only for a season or so. Joe Namath was.

In the evolution of the quarterback, Montana is perhaps the best athlete of all the best passers. He has the quickest feet and perhaps the quickest mind. He doesn't have the quickest arm or the strongest arm.

But overall, Montana is the ideal quarterback for the varied weapons of the 49er offense that Bill Walsh designed, just as that offense is ideal for him.

Moreover, the 49ers accomplished what no other National Football League franchise had ever done: win consecutive championships under two different coaches.

Until these 49ers, no Super Bowl champion since the 1979-80 Pittsburgh Steelers had repeated, for various reasons: injuries, overconfidence, a loss of competitive hunger. But for these 49ers, earning two consecutive Super Bowl rings has been what Coach George Seifert described as a "quiet battle cry."

But are these 49ers the best pro football team ever? Again the answer is no.

For one season, the 1972 Miami Dolphins remain the best ever with their perfect 17-0 record. And those Dolphins repeated as Super Bowl champions the next year.

But to be considered the best, a team must be judged over a span of seasons. Not one season. Not even two seasons.

Much of the adulation for these 49ers has revolved around their winning four of the last

nine Super Bowl titles. But only Montana, Ronnie Lott and a few others were on all four of those teams.

The nucleus of the current 49er team has won three titles in six seasons, not quite as dominant as the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Green Bay Packers of the two previous decades. Chuck Noll's Steelers of the '70s won four titles over six seasons, including two back-to-back titles. Vince Lombardi's Packers of the '60s won five NFL titles over seven seasons.

And don't forget the Cleveland Browns of the '50s, who won three NFL titles in six seasons after having swept four All-America Conference championships.

If the Pro Football Hall of Fame is a barometer of the best team, those Packers have had 10 inductees: Lombardi, Starr, Jim Taylor, Paul Hornung, Forrest Gregg, Jim Ringo, Willie Davis, Ray Nitschke, Herb Adderley and Willie Wood.

Those Steelers so far have had six inductees: Terry Bradshaw, Franco Harris, Joe Greene, Jack Lambert, Jack Ham and Mel Blount. Not eventually will be inducted. Four others might be elected (Lynn Swann, John Stallworth, Mike Webster and Donnie Shell). If all were to make it, the Steelers total would be 11.

For now, only Montana, Lott, Jerry Rice and Roger Craig loom as sure Hall of Fame candidates from this 49er team.

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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New York	21	14	.600	0
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Philadelphia	20	14	.588	1
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Boston	16	18	.471	5
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Washington	15	20	.432	7
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New Jersey	12	20	.379	10
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Atlanta	9	25	.262	15
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Detroit	27	15	.643	0
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Chicago	27	15	.643	0
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Indiana	21	21	.500	3
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Los Angeles	21	21	.500	3
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Phoenix	21	21	.500	3
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San Antonio	19	23	.452	5
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Utah	19	23	.452	5
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San Diego	19	23	.452	5
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Denver	19	23	.452	5
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Portland	19	23	.452	5
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Seattle	19	23	.452	5
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Minnesota	19	23	.452	5
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Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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L.A. Lakers	30	11	.732	0
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Portland	26	15	.634	4
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Golden State	26	15	.634	4
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Phoenix	26	15	.634	4
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Sacramento	26	15	.634	4
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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Game	Score
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Charmers 15:30-16:40	40-34
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81, Bird 118-44	2-1
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81, Bird 118-44	2-1
-----------------	-----

81, Bird 118-44	2-1
-----------------	-----

81, Bird 118-44	2-1
-----------------	-----

81, Bird 118-44	2-1
-----------------	-----

81, Bird 118-44	2-1
-----------------	-----

81

ART BUCHWALD

Very Fine Print

WASHINGTON — What I like about today's magazines is that it is no longer possible to tell the difference between the editorial copy and the advertising.

With the sophisticated computer techniques at their disposal, publishers are constantly challenging the readers. They are doing this with "advertisements," which seem to be the wave of the future.

The other day I was reading a story in a news magazine about King Hassan II of Morocco.

"This is some king," I remarked to Hyman Bichy, an editor of the magazine. "Your reporters think he's hot stuff."

"Not our reporters. That's an advertisement," he told me. "It was paid for by Morocco. It says so at the top of the page."

"I can't see anything at the top."

Bichy handed me a magnifying glass and, after five minutes, I found the words "Special Advertising Section." "By gum, it does say 'advertising,'" I looks exactly like editorial copy."

"Well, it isn't. Do you think that we'd sell our independent news reporting for money?"

Japan Filmgoing

At Postwar Low

Agency France-Press

TOKYO — Movie attendance in Japan has slipped to its lowest point since the end of World War II, a film producer's organization reports.

Box offices sold 143,573,000 tickets last year, which is 1.2 million fewer than in 1988 and about a tenth of the record 1.1 billion sold in 1958, according to figures given by the Japan Movie Producer's League.

The number of cinemas has dropped from 7,457 in 1958 to less than 2,000 last year because of declining attendance blamed on expensive tickets (about \$10), bad movies and competition from videos, the league said.

"I hope not," I said. "On the other hand, if you hadn't drawn my attention to it, I was all set to buy Moroccan savings bonds immediately after reading the story."

"The purpose of advertisements is to give the person in the news an opportunity to tell his side of the story. In that way we present two opinions for the price of one, and we make a lot more money besides."

I asked, "Doesn't it bother you that the editorial people have lost control of the copy in the magazine?"

"Now you're being picky. Look at the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In the past, the oil companies could not defend themselves. Thanks to advertisements they have as good a chance of vindicating themselves as the environmentalists do."

"How does the reader know if the advertisement is telling the truth?"

"There isn't enough money in the world to make us go into the tank for the king of Morocco or any other member of a royal family. An advertisement enables us to cover areas of the globe that we cannot afford to staff. In the case of Morocco, our readers will always prefer a seven-page paid spread on it than no news at all about North Africa."

I said, "I guess the trick of an advertisement is to make the warning so small that no one can read it."

Hyman confided, "Our dream is to reduce the word 'advertising' to such tiny print that people will need a microscope to read it. At present, 90 percent of our subscribers can't tell the difference. It is interesting to see the reaction of readers who are unaware that it is a paid spread. Most of them want to nominate the King of Morocco for the Nobel Peace Prize."

"Do readers like advertisements?"

"We're not sure because they don't know that they're reading them. Some are confused when they learn that Mouammar Gadhafi is really Abraham Lincoln in drag. The reason we get away with it is because Americans would rather read good news than bad news, and all our paid supplements are upbeat. Publishers who accept advertisements in their magazines are only interested in one thing."

"What's that?"

"The bottom line."

Frank Zappa on the Diplomatic Circuit

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was midnight over a cold pizza in a low-tech studio on a dead-end alley in the outskirts of the 15th arrondissement.

Frank Zappa, his video crew and I had arrived by stretch limo from the George V Hotel, where they were checked in en route from meetings with top political and economic people in Moscow and Prague, to New York and points west.

How did Zappa move into his apparently new role of financial adviser? Since when have the Soviets looked to goateed rockers to learn the mysterious workings of the free market? Is the situation as bad as all that? I asked him.

"I've been an enthusiastic capitalist for years," he was on the edge of umbrage. "There are articles and interviews to prove it."

But where did a hardy President Vaclav Havel find the time to invest with such a person?

Zappa moved closer to aggression: "Why does it seem so strange to you that Vaclav Havel would want to spend time with me? What's wrong with me?"

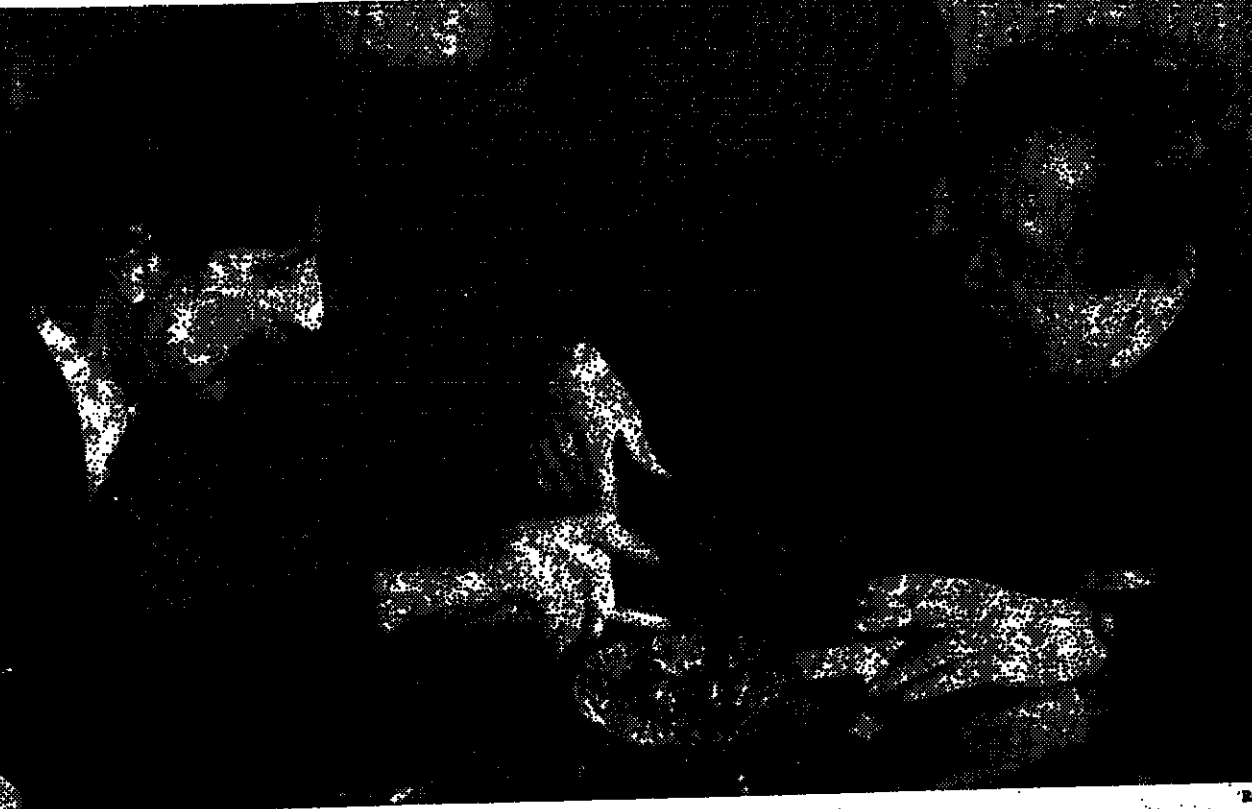
This is a musician who once led a band called The Mothers Of Invention and released records with names like "Freak Out," "Weasels Ripped My Flesh," "Hot Rats" and "Burnt Weenie Sandwich."

"I don't mean you personally," I lied. Actually, Bob Dylan might have been less surprising. Or business shark Mick Jagger.

"Yes you do," he snapped. "I've been asked that same question in various forms since I went there. People are shocked that anybody of any importance would spend any time talking to me."

The crew was editing their 25 hours of videotape into a 27-minute sample-size reel for Zappa to deliver by Concord to the following morning. I watched it as they worked.

We see Havel walk into a crowded room wearing a blue crew-neck sweater and jeans. The room is



Frank Zappa and Czech President Vaclav Havel at their meeting in Prague last week.

crowded, the sound is confused. Amidst flashing bulbs and a forest of microphones, Havel says he is "Bony Fury," Zappa's album with Captain Beefheart, and four or five others and apologizes for not being informed about his newer work. Zappa replies, not totally convincingly, "The measure of being well informed should not be tied to how many of my albums a person has."

Havel, who is asthmatic and breathes heavily, lights another cigarette and turns to Zappa: "May I ask if you will be in the U.S. when I make my state visit there? There will be meetings with artists and so on and maybe the Rolling Stones will play because they wrote one song for me. And I will be very glad if Joan Baez is there; she helped us when we needed it. I don't know how well artists collaborate with each other in the United States. Maybe you can help."

Zappa was wide-eyed: "So there I was in the Oval Office or some-

thing, and the president is talking about Captain Beefheart and rock 'n' roll and I'm thinking 'Is this the twilight zone or what?'"

The crew continued editing. We retired to an adjoining room to get the story. Zappa first went to the Soviet Union last year to help his son Dweezil who was interested in setting up a joint Soviet venture with a guitar manufacturer in New Jersey. The deal did not work out, but Zappa became "fascinated" by how nice the people were and how desperate their economic situation was. "Stunned," he returned three times to monitor the situation.

He has a slew of corporations involving his music and related projects and appears totally comfortable carrying an attaché case. He's a hot talker (and a gifted publicity man), his syntax needs minimal editing. The Financial News Network invited him to talk about how to develop trade with the Soviet Union on cable TV. He suggested exchanges of informa-

tion through satellite hookups and video. The network hired him to make an hour documentary and explore the possibility of a follow-up series.

He reached into his attaché case to pull out a letter signed by the "Deputy Chief Editor" of the Vyzvezh (View) news report to the Soviet Union last year to help his son Dweezil who was interested in setting up a joint Soviet venture with a guitar manufacturer in New Jersey. The letter offers to supply materials, facilities and interviews and "after discussions with Mr. Zappa, the department is ready to sign a letter of intention."

Before the Czech revolution, Zappa had been visited in Los Angeles by the Prague keyboardist Michael Kocub, the leader of a rock band who has now decided to compose only classical music. Kocub asked Zappa if he'd like to have some of his own classical music performed by the Czech Philharmonic. Zappa agreed and supplied scores. By the time he flew into Prague — he says 5,000 people cheered him at the airport — with

his crew, Kocub was a member of parliament and they could shoot anywhere, anytime and anybody they wanted.

Zappa pulled out another letter: "This was typed in the middle of the night in English and delivered to my hotel in the morning. It is signed by Vaclav Komarek, one of their top financial guys." The letter reads: "Dear Sir: I entrust you with leading negotiations with foreign partners for preparation of preliminary projects, possibly drafts of trade agreements directed to participation of foreign firms. It concerns tourism, agriculture and other enterprises in Czechoslovakia. I am very obliged to you for the help offered in this respect and I am looking to further cooperation."

Filing the letter back in his case, Zappa said: "So I had my lawyer fill out papers to have me registered in the U.S. as an agent of a foreign country. Suddenly it looks like I have a new job."

PEOPLE

Thousands in Beijing Cheer Rocker's Return

Thousands of young Chinese stood in a Beijing concert hall to applaud Cui Jian, China's first rock star, whose songs have represented alienation from society. Although most of Cui's songs are apolitical, the singer-songwriter is a hero to many of the students, private entrepreneurs and other supporters of the movement that swept Beijing last spring before it was crushed. It was the first time that Cui had performed before a mass audience since the military crackdown in June.

Bob Dylan will become a member of the Order of the American Letters. The American singer, best known as the 1960s folk singer of protest against social injustice, is giving four concerts in Paris and will receive the award from Minister Jack Lang on Tuesday.

A portrait of Michael Jackson will go on tour in Japan. Painted by Hiroshi Sugita, 44, and founder of FAX Company, a Japanese international firm, who said he modeled for it the painting by an Australian, Brett Livingston. Strong is titled "The Boy and the Snake" and shows Jackson wearing a snake-skin dress. He is holding a snake in his hand. The painting has been displayed in a gallery in London. The artist said he was inspired by Jackson's life but the title of the work is secret.

The actor Kenneth Branagh is but as a movie director in "Shakespeare's Henry V" was the British film of the year. The film, which was produced by Branagh, is a satire on the life of the king. It was directed by Branagh and starred him as the king. The film was a success and won several awards.

But Judge Greene began to turn over copies of entries made in 1989. He said he was looking for "evidence of significance" to the case. The judge said he was looking for "evidence of significance" to the case. The judge said he was looking for "evidence of significance" to the case.

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Court
Diary

By Ruth M.
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Judge ruled Tuesday that Ronald Reagan's presidential records should be turned over to the National Archives and Records Administration for use in a lawsuit filed by a former security adviser.

Judge Harold H. C. U.S. District Court said that the Reagan administration's refusal to turn over the records was "arbitrary and capricious."

A portrait of Michael Jackson will go on tour in Japan. Painted by Hiroshi Sugita, 44, and founder of FAX Company, a Japanese international firm, who said he modeled for it the painting by an Australian, Brett Livingston. Strong is titled "The Boy and the Snake" and shows Jackson wearing a snake-skin dress. He is holding a snake in his hand. The painting has been displayed in a gallery in London. The artist said he was inspired by Jackson's life but the title of the work is secret.

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